

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD  
FOR IRELAND.

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TENTH REPORT  
OF  
THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD  
FOR IRELAND,

OF  
PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS  
BOARD (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1899  
(54 & 55 VICT., CH. 48, SECTION 41;  
56 & 57 VICT., CH. 35;  
57 & 58 VICT., CH. 50;  
59 & 60 VICT., CH. 47, PART IV.;  
62 & 63 VICT., CH. 18).

*For the year ending 31st March, 1901.*

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
BY ALEX. THOM & CO. (LIMITED), 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-ST.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
E. PONSONBY 116, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN; or  
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C., and  
32, ABINGDON-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or  
OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH.

1901.

[Cd. 681.] Price 1s. 2½d.



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# CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY,  
EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the members of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, beg leave to submit this Report of our proceedings during the financial year ended 31st March, 1901.

## MONEYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD.

Our income in the past year amounted to £74,755, derived from the following sources:—

Interest on Church Surplus Grant,	£41,250
Repayment of Loans, ... ..	8,081
Interest on Stock, &c., ... ..	424
Parliamentary Grant, ... ..	25,000

Income and  
Expenditure.

In addition to this we received from rents, and repayments for expenditure under various heads, £83,194, which, with a balance of £27,486 from the preceding year, brought up the available funds to a total of £185,435.

The total expenditure was £168,864, leaving a balance of £16,571 at the end of the year. The following Table shows, for each year since the formation of our Board, the gross expenditure, and also the net expenditure, excluding sums paid for the purchase of estates and provided for by advances of Guaranteed Land Stock:—

	Gross. £	Net. £
1892-3, ... ..	42,666	41,343
1893-4, ... ..	46,910	41,815
1894-5, ... ..	66,968	69,899
1895-6, ... ..	79,090	63,531
1896-7, ... ..	78,851	62,727
1897-8, ... ..	82,255	63,147
1898-9, ... ..	92,787	66,812
1899-00, ... ..	112,879	56,954
1900-01, ... ..	137,622	80,340

The net expenditure under the three heads specially provided for by the Treasury when the Parliamentary Grant was increased, (see page 6 of our last Report), was for the past year:—

Administration, ...	£18,892
Technical Instruction, ...	10,944
Improvement of Estates, ...	14,476
	<u>£44,312</u>

The total required to meet the conditions prescribed by the Treasury was £37,500.

Funds for  
purchase of  
estates.

The following advances of Stock were made to us by the Land Commission in the year:—

Vesey-Stoney Estate, County Mayo, ...	£7,300
Mitchell Estate, County Mayo, ...	16,499
W. R. Tredennick Estate, County Donegal, ...	<u>3,942</u>

Total Guaranteed Land Stock, ... £27,741

Of this Stock £26,799 was sold for £25,810 cash, and the amount of cash paid for the purchase of estates was £31,242, including £2,640 for the Strong estate, for which no advance of Stock has yet been obtained. A further sum of £4,757 was paid to acquire the interests of occupying tenants whose holdings are to be used for the enlargement of other holdings, chiefly on the Dillon Estate. Further particulars of expenditure on estates are given in the last Appendix to this Report.

The limits of advances for the several counties and the amount of Stock issued in each up to 31st March last are as follows:—

County.	Limit of Issue.	Stock Issued.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cork, . . . . .	74,640 0 0	—
Clare,* . . . . .	122 0 0	—
Donegal, . . . . .	266,268 0 0	3,942 0 0
Galway, . . . . .	135,182 0 0	5,586 0 0
Kerry, . . . . .	162,218 0 0	—
Leitrim, . . . . .	65,979 0 0	—
Mayo, . . . . .	264,319 0 0	260,541 0 0
Roscommon,† . . . . .	65,034 0 0	84,887 7 9
Sligo, . . . . .	65,938 0 0	—
Total, . . . . .	£1,631,220 0 0	£264,926 7 9

\* The congested electoral division of Mount Shannon, in the County of Galway, has been transferred under the operation of the Local Government Act, 1898, to the County of Clare.  
† The Treasury, under Section 4 of the Congested Districts Board Act, 1899, extended temporarily to £85,034, the limit of issue for the County Roscommon.

Having expended £14,476 in the year on the improvement of estates, after deducting rents and other receipts, we applied to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for a loan of £10,000 to provide funds for the large outlay on the improvement of estates intended to be made in the year 1901-1902. Capital borrowed.

#### OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Our proceedings will now be described under the usual heads, viz. :—

- I. Agriculture and matters relating to land;
- II. Improvement and enlargement of holdings and Migration;
- III. Sea Fisheries;
- IV. Industries;
- V. Engineering Works;
- VI. Miscellaneous.

#### *I.—AGRICULTURE.*

No changes have been made in the stations of the Instructors, and the general work of instruction has been continued on very much the same lines as heretofore, but the number of example holdings has been increased and the number of example and experimental plots has been decreased. Agricultural Instructors.

The following series of example and experimental plots were in operation during the year, viz. :—

- 100 plots for testing the suitability of different artificial manures for top-dressing grass lands.
- 106 plots to illustrate the advantages to be derived from laying down land with good grass and clover seeds.

The greater portion of the above-mentioned plots were in operation before the year now being dealt with. Great difficulty is experienced in getting plot holders to realise the importance of taking correct results of produce for the purpose of ascertaining how far the treatment applied has been advantageous or otherwise.

- 75 plots for testing the relative merits of different varieties of potatoes.

Six of these included a complete series of sub-plots for testing fourteen different varieties; the remainder were cropped only with three varieties, supplied by Mr. Findlay, of Markinch.

- 3 plots for testing various mixtures for the prevention of "smut" in oats.
- 7 plots to encourage the culture of strawberries.

In addition to these plots small quantities of vegetable seeds were supplied to about 250 cottagers, to encourage the cultiva-

tion of vegetables. Similar distributions have been made in previous years, but care is taken not to supply such seeds a second time to the same persons.

Probably no example plots have done more good than those consisting of small plots of grass and clover seeds, which were laid down to illustrate the advantage to be derived from the use of good as compared with inferior seeds. It is when such plots have been down for three years that the people fully appreciate the superiority of good and suitable seeds. This spring seeds for about 400 new plots of 1 rood each were issued to the Instructors, with the object of establishing plots in fresh districts. Notwithstanding the admitted success of these plots, we fear many years will elapse before the small occupiers generally will be induced to purchase good grass and clover seeds.

A few plots for testing the relative merits of different varieties of potatoes have been in operation annually for some years, and will be continued. Whenever it seems from the results obtained on the plots that any particular variety is likely to prove suitable for use in Congested Districts it is tried on a larger scale on example holdings, and if it then again proves satisfactory, steps are taken for introducing it more widely. So far no potato that has been tried equals the "Champion" as a main cropper; but the "Up-to-date" has been much liked, and is probably second favourite. The "British Queen" has also succeeded well and is much appreciated as a second early, having proved more generally satisfactory than the "Beauty of Hebron," although the latter does well in some places. Mr. Findlay, of Markinch, Scotland, last year very kindly presented us with 5 tons of three new varieties which he had raised, and considered suitable for Ireland—the "Scotia," "Hibernia," and "Findlay's Gift." Last season's results indicate that probably the "Scotia" will prove a useful introduction; it crops well, but is at present rather coarse. The "Hibernia" does not promise well, running small in size, and poor in quality. "Findlay's Gift" was of good quality and cropped well. Robertson's "Champion II." also seems likely to prove generally popular; but none of these varieties have yet been tried sufficiently long to permit of a very definite opinion being expressed as to their suitability for use by small occupiers in Congested Districts.

Considerable loss is incurred in Congested Districts by "smut" in oats. In 1900 experiments were tried with a few mixtures in which the seed was steeped to kill the "smut" germs; the results proved satisfactory, and this year the mixture known as "S A R," which has been used with success in the United States, has been supplied for the treatment of oats on a number of plots in different districts, while three complete series of experiments have been put in operation, in which "S A R" and other mixtures have been used. The Board have to acknowledge the very kind assistance afforded by Professor T. Johnson, D.Sc., Science and Art Department, in this and other matters requiring scientific investigation.



In order to encourage the planting of fruit trees, we have Fruit Trees. undertaken to supply apple, pear, plum or cherry trees to persons in the Congested Districts at 6d. each, delivered free, and bush fruits at low rates. A good many people have taken advantage of this offer and it is anticipated that it will be much more largely availed of in the future. The Board also supply Wright's "Profitable Fruit Growing" at 4d. per copy (one-third of published price) to persons in Congested Districts. This is an admirable book, containing thoroughly sound and practical instruction in the management of fruit trees and fruit culture generally, and it is illustrated in such a way as to make the directions clear to all. There are many parts of the Congested Districts in which fruit might be profitably cultivated, and others in which with better management the existing fruit trees might be made more profitable.

To encourage the growth of forest trees by small occupiers, Forest Trees. especially for the purpose of shelter, we made an arrangement last year to supply small quantities of trees gratis, in cases where we received satisfactory assurance that they would be fenced or otherwise protected from goats, cattle, and sheep.

Owing to the demand for horses and the large number of Horses. Irish cobs that have been sent to South Africa the horse-breeding industry in the West has received a great stimulus, and the people are more than ever anxious to breed a foal. It is feared that the good prices have tempted many to sell their best mares, and the serious drawback to horse-breeding in the West as well as in the rest of Ireland is the wretched quality of the mares, and the belief that any mare will do to breed from if she has the chance of a good horse. This tells most unfairly on the stallions, as only in rare cases have they mares sent to them from which a good foal can fairly be expected, and in the majority of cases the wonder is that the results are so favourable.

In last year's Report it was stated that many of the best remounts purchased for South Africa came from districts only served by the Board stallions, and a further confirmation of this statement has since been received from those who are qualified to speak on the subject in South Africa.

The increased demand for horses and the satisfactory results obtained in previous years from purchases of young stock bred under the Board's scheme naturally led to much higher prices for foals, and at the fairs held in the autumn the prices went up to as much as £10 and £11, in contrast with the old prices of £3 and £4. The Board had twenty-six stallions at the stations named in the Appendix, and the average number of mares served by each horse was 64. In several cases the Board were unable to comply with the demand made on them to supply a stallion.

The scarcity of the old type of pony found in Connemara and in the barony of Erris has become so marked that the Board have thought it wise to make some attempt to preserve it, and with this object thirteen mares have been purchased

## Horses.

and are this year being crossed with a high-class Arab stallion, it being nearly impossible to obtain a native sire that is sound and worth using. From this experiment it is hoped that an improved Connemara pony will become available and will help to maintain the supply of pony mares which in many instances have formed such excellent foundation stock.

## Cattle.

During the year 131 bulls were sold under the system of three annual instalments, bringing up to 270 the total number held and not yet fully paid for under this arrangement.

	Bulls sold during year ended 31st March, 1901.	Bulls at service under Board's Scheme on 31st March, 1901.
Shorthorn, . . .	37	66
Aberdeen, . . .	39	81
Galloway, . . .	52	108
Red Polled, . . .	3	15
Total, . . .	131	270

One hundred and forty-two bulls were purchased during the year, of which ninety-one were bought in Ireland and fifty-one in Scotland. The Scotch bulls were principally Galloways, and every suitable Galloway obtainable in Ireland at a reasonable price was purchased. The large number of Galloways issued was partly due to the fact that many applicants were refused last year, as Galloway bulls could not then be imported from Scotland. At the same time there is no doubt that for the very poor and exposed districts of Donegal, Galway, and Mayo the Galloway has become very popular, and the crosses produced by Galloway bulls have generally turned out well.

A few more Red Polled bulls could have been placed had they been obtainable, but the supply from Irish breeders was not equal to the demand, and importation from England was not permitted.

A new scheme has been approved under which owners of approved bulls may arrange with the Board to give the services of their bulls for the benefit of small occupiers in their districts subject to a maximum fee of 2s. 6d., the Board undertaking to pay certain subsidies varying according to the breed of the bull and the number of animals served. It is believed that this system will work well in cases where the bull owner wishes to reserve the bull for a large number of his own stock and it enables those who wish to do so to select their own bulls.

It is regretted that it is still the almost universal custom for breeders to sell their best heifers, instead of keeping them to breed from; but it is believed that by slow degrees the breeding stock in Congested Districts will be graded up by our continuing to supply pure-bred bulls. It would seem that breeders are becoming alive to the fact that the stock got by half-bred Aberdeen Angus or Galloway bulls is very inferior to that obtained by the use of pure-bred bulls of the same breeds.

We have decided, in future, to defray the cost of veterinary assistance required for bulls sold by us under agreement, provided that the illness is not due to the culpable negligence of the purchaser. Cattle.

We desire to acknowledge the very valuable assistance and advice which have been received from Mr. Matthew Hedley, M.A.C.V.S., Chief Inspector, Veterinary Department, who has spared neither time nor trouble in dealing with the many cases in which his advice has been sought. He has been good enough from time to time to advise as to the treatment of bulls in ill-health and, in many instances, animals requiring special treatment have been removed to Chantilly Stud Farm where they have been operated on by Mr. Hedley, with the result that valuable bulls which would otherwise have been destroyed have been returned for service. Much valuable assistance has also been rendered by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, who by the direction of Mr. Hedley have on several occasions inspected and reported on, and sometimes treated, animals reported to be in ill-health.

The calf-feeding experiments referred to in our last Report were carried out as arranged, at Abbeydorney, but unfortunately a very large proportion of the calves were affected by "scour" so severely that no reliable results could be deduced from the experiments. Calf-feeding experiments.

We believe that our efforts to encourage the practice of dipping sheep have met with considerable success. The number of sheep dipped annually by means of the portable dipping apparatuses which we supply is steadily increasing, and as a general rule sheep owners who have once used the apparatus for dipping their sheep continue the practice. The total number of sheep dipped last year in the apparatuses referred to was 25,000. Probably many more would have been dipped but for the exceptionally wet weather which prevailed during October, November, and December. There are still many districts in which sheep dipping is but very partially carried out, but it is hoped that with the co-operation of the Rural District Councils, all sheep owners may be induced to dip at least once a year. Our Agricultural Instructors report that there is a very great improvement in the condition of the sheep in the districts in which dipping has been general. Sheep.

Sixteen Cheviot and forty-nine Black-Faced rams were sold last autumn on the usual terms.

During the year twenty-four asses were located for service in Congested Districts under the usual agreements. Asses.

As an experiment, sixteen half-bred Spanish mare asses were purchased in Mayo and sent to Glenties, where they were sold at about half cost price to small occupiers. There are many persons in Glenties district who cannot afford to keep a horse, and to whom a pony or strong donkey would be very useful.

**Asses.** Ploughing harness has also been supplied, and the local Instructor has worked a pair of donkeys satisfactorily in the small "J.B." plough.

**Swine.** Thirty-four boars of the large Yorkshire breed were sold on the usual conditions during the year ended 31st March.

**Poultry.** The distribution of eggs was continued during the past season, but arrangements were made for reducing the rate of payment in the present season from 1d. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per egg issued.

The system of paying poultry farmers for the eggs issued is believed to be in many respects unsatisfactory and it is therefore proposed that in the case of all poultry farms to be established in future the system of paying for each egg distributed will be discontinued and that in lieu thereof the poultry farmer shall be allowed to sell eggs subject to a maximum price approved by the Board, or to exchange them for their full value in eggs. In addition he will receive a small cash bonus each year from us, provided that the directions given for the management of the poultry and the distribution of eggs are properly carried out.

The number of eggs issued for hatching during the season was 130,535, for which payments amounting to £548 17s. 11d. were made under the system which, as stated above, will shortly be discontinued.

On the 31st March, 1901, there were 107 centres for the distribution of eggs; of these

53 distributed eggs of both fowl and ducks.

17 " " " fowl only.

37 " " " ducks only.

Ducks are generally placed in localities where fowl enteritis is or has been so prevalent that the distribution of hen eggs had to be partially suspended.

The poultry purchased and distributed during the year were :

302 fowl.

159 ducks.

12 turkeys.

---

473 in all, costing £83 19s. 11d.

Only 12 turkey cocks were supplied, the demand for these birds being very small.

The Messrs. Russell continued the poultry fattening dépôt at Carrigart up to 23rd February, 1901, when they gave it up, as they were unwilling to continue to work it unless we gave them a subsidy.

Their Report for the two years 1899 and 1900 shows a profit in the first year of £53 8s. 3d., and in the second of £104 4s. 7d. The dépôt is at a great distance from the markets, and difficulty is experienced in getting the people to rear suitable fowl during the winter months. The Messrs. Russell delivered a large number of lectures in the district, coops for chicken-rearing were lent to the people, and specially-prepared ground

oats were sold to applicants at the cost of Indian meal. Eggs Poultry. were exchanged, sitings of Sussex eggs being given out in exchange for country eggs, and every facility for rearing suitable table fowl was given. The Trustees of the Leitrim Estate erected special plant at Milford Quay for grinding oats after the Sussex method, thus affording facilities to growers of table poultry for obtaining the most suitable food for fattening fowl.

It is proposed to let the depôt at Carrigart during the coming year to a person who will continue the fowl and egg industry in the district.

The numbers of various kinds of poultry marketed by Messrs. Russell from 1st April, 1900, to 26th February, 1901, were—Fowl, 4,821; ducks, 648; geese, 241; turkeys, 124. This is for a period of eleven months only. The prices paid by the Messrs. Russell for poultry during the two years in which they carried on the business were:—

Chicken,	.	.	5d. to 10d. per lb.
Turkeys,	.	.	5d. to 8d. per lb.
Ducks (small),	.	.	10d. to 18d. each.
Geese,	.	.	1s. 8d. to 5s. each.

The poultry fattening industry has been continued at Killarney with considerable advantage to the breeders of poultry in that district.

The year 1900 was not a good one as regards the quantity Beekeeping of honey collected, but the number of hives and outfits sold, 246, exceeded that in any previous year. The Board's depôt was continued in operation on much the same lines as in previous years, the amount of honey which passed through it slightly exceeding 8 tons, the greater portion of which was disposed of to Messrs. Lipton, Limited. In future honey will not be accepted at the depôt for disposal except from members of local associations.

Considerable attention has been devoted to encouraging the formation of local associations of beekeepers in districts in which "C.D.B." hives have been sold. Twenty-three of these most useful societies have now been formed, and it may be said that almost every locality in the Congested Districts in which there is any considerable number of beekeepers working upon the improved system with wooden hives, has now its own Association.

Local associations of beekeepers receive the following special advantages from the Board:—

A local instructor is appointed. Loans to the extent of £10 are made to enable the association to purchase appliances on favourable terms, for sale to members—about £90 was lent for such purposes during the past year. Copies of a serial publication on beekeeping are supplied on specially favourable terms. Extracting outfits, consisting of one extractor, and six ripening cans, with strainer and uncapping knife, are supplied for the very moderate sum of 35s.

## Beekeeping.

Mr. Turlough B. O'Brien, our expert, has dealt with 126 cases of "foul brood" during the year, of which 106 were in Kerry, 16 in Donegal, 2 in Cork, and 2 in Leitrim. In 41 cases the stocks and appliances were destroyed, in the other instances they were treated with disinfectants, &c., with, on the whole, satisfactory results. Fortunately, in most districts the great majority of the beekeepers are fully alive to the importance of stamping out this disease, and readily co-operate with the Board's expert, but in some localities, owing to the disinclination of one or two beekeepers to permit their stocks to be dealt with, the disease has continued to prevail, or has spread to surrounding districts. Unfortunately, it is not possible to compel those whose apiaries are affected by "foul brood" to have them destroyed or disinfected, but we have decided that when "foul brood" exists to any considerable extent in any district owing to the refusal of beekeepers to allow the necessary measures to be taken for stamping out the disease, the district shall be excluded from participation in any benefits afforded by our scheme for the improvement of beekeeping so long as "foul brood" exists there.

The quantity of honey purchased by us from beekeepers was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. in 1897,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons in 1898,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  tons in 1899, and 8 tons in 1900.

The accounts of our purchases and sales in the past four years are given in the annexed table:—

YEAR.	Paid for Honey.	Expenses, Plant, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Receipts.	Balance to Credit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1897. . .	96 5 4	57 1 10	153 7 2	112 16 9	Loss. 40 10 5
1898. . .	223 12 4	21 5 6	244 17 10	261 17 11	Profit. 17 0 1
1899. . .	605 16 8	85 11 1	779 7 9	831 5 9	Profit. 51 18 0
1900. . .	461 15 11	48 19 1	508 15 0	402 5 8	Loss. 16 9 4
	1,475 10 3	210 17 6	1,686 7 9	1,623 6 1	11 18 4

We are anxious to assist in finding a wider market for the honey produced in the Congested Districts, and with this view we give in Appendix No. IX. a list of local associations of beekeepers, the Secretaries of which will be glad to forward by parcel-post, or otherwise, large or small quantities of section-honey, and many of them can undertake to supply heather-honey of the finest quality.

Potato  
Spraying

Spraying demonstrations were conducted on 771 plots in Donegal, Cork and Kerry.

There are now very few districts in which instruction has not been given in potato spraying, but unfortunately there are

many districts in which it is not practised, and many of those who do spray their potatoes are careless as to the proper preparation and application of the spraying mixture used. In some districts it is still a common practice to apply the spraying mixture with a brush or wisp of straw or heather; this is not only less effectual than a spraying machine but undoubtedly is very much more expensive, as a considerable quantity of the spraying mixture is wasted. We continue to offer new "Erin" and "Eclair" Knapsack spraying machines for the very moderate sum of 24s. each, cash payment, to any small occupiers requiring them, who are resident in a congested district. The great majority of the small landholders are still unprovided with spraying machines, and we regret that our offer to supply them on the favourable terms mentioned led to the sale of only 162 machines during the year. We are prepared to have analysed free of charge any samples of copper sulphate or special spraying powders sent for analysis by occupiers of land whose poor law valuation does not exceed £20.

Potato  
Spraying.

The following contributions towards the list of prizes offered at local shows were made last year to Agricultural and other Societies:—

Agricultural  
Shows.

	£
Ballyshannon Agricultural Society, .	10
Carbery " "	10
Creeshlough " "	20
Inishowen " "	25
Roscommon " "	25
Co. Kerry " "	25
Ballina Horticultural Society, .	10
Lough Rhyne Industrial Show, .	5
	<hr/>
	£130

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Soon after the creation of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland letters were addressed to us by the Councils of several counties asking whether we would contribute towards the cost of schemes for the improvement of agriculture and for technical instruction. We at once promised to make, for the Congested Districts of each county, a contribution in aid of the county rate, equivalent to the contribution to be made in respect of the non-congested areas by the Department of Agriculture, which we are informed will be at the rate of 25s. for every 20s. levied by the county. This grant by the Department applies only to the present year, and to counties containing Congested Districts.

Department of  
Agriculture.

It is provided by the 19th Section of the Act constituting the Department that no portion of the funds raised by a rate for the purposes of the Act shall be expended without the approval of the Department. We have arranged that all schemes con-

Department of Agriculture. tributed to by taxation in Congested Districts and supported by contributions from our Board shall be submitted to us. We will then enter into all necessary communication with the Department of Agriculture and the amounts which we contribute, when the schemes have been approved, shall be paid by us to the County Councils direct.

It was apparent from the outset that agricultural schemes applicable to the non-congested portions of counties, where no work of the kind had hitherto been carried on, would not be applicable to the Congested Districts, where our live stock and other schemes have been in operation for years, and in preparing schemes for the congested and non-congested areas, respectively, in each county, a difficulty was caused by the impossibility of grouping the Rural Districts under one or other of those heads, some of the Rural Districts containing both congested and non-congested Electoral Divisions. A compromise was finally arrived at by which Rural Districts consisting principally of scheduled Electoral Divisions were treated for this purpose as though they were wholly congested, and conversely Rural Districts which are mainly non-congested were treated as being wholly non-congested.

The rates struck for the purpose of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in the several counties containing Congested Districts were as follows:—

County.	Rate.	Act under which Rate was struck.	Whether District or County-at-large charge.
	d.		
Gloucester, . . .	1	1889 and 1891, .	County-at-large.
Cork, . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	" " .	"
Down, . . .	1	" " .	"
Galway, . . .	1	" " .	Districts mainly non-congested.
Kerry, . . .	1	" " .	"
Leitrim, . . .	1	1889, . . .	County-at-large.
Mayo, . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1889 and 1891, .	}
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1890, . . .	
Roscommon, . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	" " .	"
Sligo, . . .	1	1889 and 1891, .	"

NOTE.—The above Acts are the Technical Instruction Acts of 1889 and 1891, and the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1890.

The funds so raised are, under the 19th Section of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899, to be expended in accordance with schemes approved by the Department of Agriculture. In two of these counties, Mayo and Cork, the County Councils did not this year allocate any portion of the rate to live-stock schemes. In aid of the live-stock schemes approved for the counties of Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Sligo,



and Donegal we made grants equivalent to those made by the Department of Agriculture at the rate of 25s. for every 20s. raised by the county. These grants for live-stock schemes amounted in all to £236 5s., as shown by the following Table:—

STATEMENT of Grants in aid of approved Live-Stock Schemes voted by the Congested Districts Board in the year ending 31st March, 1901, for the benefit of Electoral Divisions scheduled as Congested but situated in Rural Districts in which most of the Electoral Divisions are not so scheduled.

County.	Rural Districts in which all or the greater number of the Electoral Divisions are not scheduled as Congested.	Rate on Congested Electoral Divisions included in Column 2.	Proportion of Rate on Congested Electoral Divisions applicable to Live Stock Schemes.	Amount contributed by Congested Districts Board, being at rate of 25s. for every 20s. of Local Contribution.
Galway.	Ballinacree, . . . Loughrea, . . . Gort, . . . Portumna, . . . Mount Bellew, . . . Tosn, . . .	£ s. d. 54 0 0	£ s. d. 18 0 0	£ s. d. 22 10 0
Kerry.	Killarney, . . . Lisowel, . . . Tralee, . . .	174 0 0	46 0 0	57 10 0
Letches.	All, . . .	108 0 0	79 6 0	98 15 0
Sligo.	Boyle, . . . Dromore West, . . . Sligo, . . .	81 0 0	27 0 0	33 15 0
Donegal.	Stralane No. 2, . . . Derry No. 2, . . . Stranablar, . . . Lettierkeny, . . . Ballydonnan, . . .	50 0 0	19 0 0	23 15 0
			Total,	£ 236 5 0

The remaining Rural Districts, in which all or the greater number of the Electoral Divisions are scheduled as congested, are—in County Galway, Galway, Oughterard, Glenamaddy, and Clifden; in County Kerry, Cahirciveen, Dingle, and Kenmare; in County Sligo, Tobercurry; and in County Donegal, Dunfanaghy, Glenties, Donegal, Milford, and Inishowen. In respect of these Rural Districts we are prepared where rates have been struck to make similar grants as soon as the schemes for the improvement of live stock have been drawn up by the County Councils and approved by the Department of Agriculture and by ourselves. At the close of the year this had been done only in the case of the five Rural Districts in the County of Donegal.

At the 31st March last we had not made a grant towards the live-stock scheme for the County of Roscommon, as our proportion had not then been calculated.

When schemes for Technical Instruction have been prepared and approved for the various counties we shall be ready to make contributions in aid of the local rates calculated on the valuation of the congested areas in the same manner as were the above contributions towards live-stock schemes.

## II.—IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS AND MIGRATION.

### Improvement Works.

At the commencement of the past year twenty-three estates and farms were in our hands, and at the 31st March, 1901, the number had increased to thirty-two, as shown in the list given in Appendix No. XXVIII.

The improvement works in progress on fifteen of these properties, a short account of which was given in our last Report, are now practically complete, and the lands are ready for sale. In many cases the works were delayed owing to the scarcity of labour during the summer and autumn months. The demand in England and Scotland last year for the services of the migratory labourers was so great that an unusually large proportion of the men on the estates migrated, in preference to working at home at wages ranging from 9s. to 12s. a week, and in consequence there was comparatively little work done from July to November. We hope, however, that before March next the greater part of the Dillon estate, as well as sixteen or eighteen others, will be sold to the occupiers.

### Dillon Estate.

Although the progress made in the improvement works on the Dillon estate was such that a large number of holdings were ready for sale last autumn, only 120 purchase-agreements had, on 31st March, 1901, been prepared and signed. No sale had been completed by an advance being made to a tenant by the Land Commission. This delay in carrying out the sale of the holdings on the estate is much to be regretted, but the difficulties which have caused it are of a most instructive character. The Dillon estate, in fact, has been the first experiment in land purchase and settlement on a large scale made by the Board, and we would sum up the most important points of the experience we gained under the following heads:—

(a.) We have been impressed by the desirability of securing a closer and earlier co-operation between the Land Commission and ourselves when a transaction of this magnitude and complexity has to be carried through. In the Dillon estate the particulars and circumstances of each holding were thoroughly known to our Chief Inspector, Mr. Doran, under whose supervision the boundaries were checked and the supply of turbarry regulated as a preliminary to the sale to the tenants; yet by the ordinary rules it would have been necessary for an inspector under the Land Commission to make an inspection of each of the 4,300 holdings before the Commission could sanction the advance of the purchase-money. We were so unwilling to encounter the delay which this second inspection would necessarily have occasioned that we made a special application to the Land Commission to dispense with it. The Court granted our application, but only on our undertaking to guarantee the whole of the purchase-money, a condition

which will, we fear, somewhat hamper our operations. We Dillon Estate.  
 hope that it may prove possible, in future purchases, to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the Land Commission without the necessity of duplicating the whole process of inspection.

(b.) Where, as on the Dillon estate, it is necessary to rearrange and enlarge some of the holdings, or, as on other estates, to stripe holdings that have been held under the pernicious system of rundale, and to settle complicated and ill-defined rights of turbary, we cannot but feel that our legal powers for coercing recalcitrant and unreasonable individuals in the general interest are insufficient. In carrying out these matters Mr. Doran, than whom no one is more competent to deal with the contradictory claims and petty conflicting interests which daily arise, has met with considerable difficulty, and has urged on us that unless larger powers are granted to the Board, much of its work in this respect will prove abortive and be stopped by vexatious obstruction and delays. Frequently a single individual, by refusing to accept a new "striped" holding in lieu of a dozen patches of land distributed among his neighbours' possessions, blocks the improvement of a whole townland, to his own no less than others' detriment. If the Board were given increased powers to deal with such cases the work of improvement would be much facilitated. Attention was drawn to this difficulty in our Eighth Report, page 12.

(c.) Another question, of great importance for the West of Ireland generally, which has been brought prominently to our notice in connection with the Dillon estate, is the question how best to preserve, for the benefit of the new peasant proprietors, the attractions and amenities which belonged to a property as a whole, and which are in their nature incapable of being divided and apportioned among the several holdings. The most prominent instance of such amenities is the game, which, formerly preserved by the landlord, has in certain instances (as on Clare Island) disappeared since the tenants became proprietors and the gamekeepers were removed. It is not necessary to insist on the value of the property which is wasted by this want of co-operation and foresight; it is well known that sporting rights over similar country in Scotland are worth as much or more than the agricultural value of the land and that in Norway peasant proprietors largely augment their income by taking shooting tenants. The same principles apply to the preservation of fishing, and also of natural beauties of the country, such as trees and plantations, where they exist. In the case of the Dillon estate the first intention of the Board was to reserve the sporting rights when selling the land in order to administer them for the common benefit of the former tenants; and the consent of the Land Commission was obtained to this course. But as the tenants manifested considerable dissatisfaction with this proposal, we decided to withdraw it and to adopt the alternative method of endeavouring to induce the tenants, when

Dillon Estate. they became proprietors, to organise themselves for this common object and preserve the game themselves. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Wrench, and the Rev. Denis O'Hara, at a conference with representatives of the tenants, have urged this view upon them, and further efforts are being made through our inspectors to inculcate the principles of co-operation for this important end.

(d.) In our opinion one of the most hopeful means of improving the condition of small holders in the Congested Districts is by migration. By removing a few families to new holdings in another and less crowded district we can frequently better the condition both of the migrants and of those who are left behind. But it rarely happens that a piece of land suited to migration can be obtained which is wholly in the owner's hands, and, since the Board has no power to put a man in possession of a new holding unless he comes from a scheduled district, many difficulties arise which prevent a practical re-settlement of the estate and the economic use of existing improvements and occupation roads.

During the past year a further sum of £5,804, making a total of £10,604, has been expended on improvement works, consisting of main-drainage, road-making and fencing, as many as twenty gangs of about ten men each having been employed, chiefly in deepening water-courses and other extensive drainage operations, through the greater part of the year. Small grants of materials, &c., such as windows, doors and slates have been made for the improvement of dwelling-houses, and shrubs and forest-trees have been given to a number of tenants. In many cases the manure-pit used to be kept in front of the house; this has been removed, the site filled up and enclosed with a neatly-built wall, shrubs being planted within the inclosure.

The survey of the Dillon estate holdings was undertaken by the Ordnance Survey Department, to whom our thanks are due for lending us the services of six experienced surveyors at a time when they could not be spared without inconvenience to that Department. The striping or re-arrangement of the holdings, the apportionment of the turbary and the preparation of amended maps and schedules of areas, with the Poor Law valuation of each, to be included in each new holding, are carried out under the direction of our Chief Land Inspector, to whose office at Ballyhaunis the maps, &c., are sent when completed.

The apportionment of the turbary on this estate presents exceptional difficulties, owing to the great bulk of the bog being situate on the holdings of a small number of the tenants. Of the 4,300 tenants about 2,500 get their supply of fuel from bog on the holdings of other tenants. It has been the established custom of the estate to give a tenant who had no turbary on his holding authority to cut turf where most convenient, whether on a tenant's holding or on bog in the owner's hands. Since the passing of the Land Act of 1881 the settlement of the

turbary every year has, we believe, been the most troublesome Dillon Estate.  
 duty connected with the management of the estate, but these temporary arrangements were comparatively easy, for they generally remained in force only from year to year, and were never of a permanent character. The task thrown on our surveying staff is that of finally apportioning the whole of the turbary on the estate in such a manner that none of the tenants will have to buy his holding without having secured to him permanently that right to obtain fuel which he has hitherto enjoyed from year to year; purchase would otherwise be impossible.

In all such cases the tenant from whose holding the turf is taken is compensated by a reduction of rent, or, as a purchaser, he is charged a lower price for the holding.

The supply of turf on the estate is very limited, and in order to make provision for all the tenants for many years to come it is necessary in a very large number of cases to give the right to cut turf on as many as three or four holdings, and it is necessary to set out each plot on the maps for the Land Commission, and to give particulars for reference from one holding to another, as well as to provide means of access from existing roads or rights of way. These difficulties in regard to turbary would alone have prevented the sale of the holdings to the tenants in the ordinary way under the Land Purchase Acts.

Just before the close of the year, on 29th March last, the Clare Island.  
 re-sale of Clare Island to the tenants was completed, with the exception of a few holdings which were postponed on account of the tenants having failed to conform to the new regulations for the grazing of the commonage.

The estate contains 3,949 acres, of which 749 are in the commonage and the remaining 3,200 were formerly divided into ninety holdings and now into seventy-five. The property was purchased in April, 1895, for £5,000, under very exceptional circumstances. The former owner had been unable to collect the rental of £495 16s. 6d. per annum with any regularity, and the arrears up to November, 1894, amounted to £1,588, and there was a large arrear of Poor Rate. Sixteen tenants had been evicted and ejectment decrees had recently been obtained against many others. The grazing on the commonage had been monopolised by the tenants who had means, while many of the poorer people had no stock and therefore obtained no advantage from the grazing which was included in rent accruing against them.

Thus the financial relations of the islanders both with the outer world and amongst themselves had for years been drifting from bad to worse, and had at last reached a condition of almost hopeless confusion and embarrassment. As stated in our fourth annual Report our Board was reluctant to purchase so unpromising a property, until the Archbishop of Tuam and Mr. William O'Brien entered into a guarantee that the tenants would pay their rents during the ensuing seven years.

Clare Island.

The nature of the problem which we undertook to deal with may be gathered from the following extracts from the report made to us in May, 1894, by our Inspector, Mr. Doran:—

“ From an agricultural point of view Clare Island is not an inviting place. Nature did little for it, and mankind has robbed it of all it could. Almost the entire of the coastline rises from the sea in precipitous cliffs, and there are but three or four places where a landing can be effected in rough weather. Along the southern and eastern shores the cliffs range from 20 to 100 feet over sea level, and the northern boundary is formed by a mountain which at its highest point is 1,520 feet above the sea, and having on the sea-face cliffs, from 800 to 1,000 feet high, parts of which afford in patches good sheep pasturage, but are very dangerous, numbers of the sheep being lost off them every year.

“ The physical conformation of the island is very rugged and irregular, offering serious obstacles to improvement.

“ The arable land, as a rule, rests on rock, or a boulder-clay subsoil, and is shallow and wet, but capable of much improvement. In Capnagower and parts of Glen and other townlands the surface of the ground is covered with loose boulders, which could be removed from the land with advantage.

“ About 1,000 acres, or one-fourth of the island, were at one time or another, under cultivation, and may be described as arable land, although a large proportion of this acreage is interspersed with rocks and difficult to till. It is mostly of poor quality, but is capable of much improvement. The remainder of the island mainly consists of rough mountain grazing, possessing good feeding properties, and about 300 acres of waste land, of which a considerable extent has been rendered barren and incapable of profitable improvement by reason of the inhabitants having removed from its surface, for the purpose of providing fuel, the shallow peaty soil which covered it.

“ As no person could claim any particular part of the mountain-grazing, it has been the custom of the islanders to obtain their supply of fuel from the parts of the mountain most convenient to their houses; and, in consequence of this practice, all the soil has been removed from the commonage for a considerable distance in the vicinity of the houses.

“ There is no fuel supply available on the island except that obtained by removing the peaty soil from the commonage. In some places, remote from the houses, there are considerable tracts covered with peat to a depth of from two to four feet, from which, by judicious management, the islanders could obtain a supply of fuel for many years without occasioning any permanent injury to the land.

" Rough passages on which horses carrying panniers  
 " (there are no carts on the island) could travel should be  
 " constructed from the main road to the places where there  
 " is any considerable depth of turf. When the land-holders  
 " become owners of the island they will probably be more  
 " careful of the mountain grazing, and endeavour to obtain  
 " their fuel supply from places where the removal of the  
 " turf would cause the least injury.

Clare Island.

" The methods of husbandry adopted are of the most  
 " careless and primitive kind, and there is not a man on  
 " the island who makes, or has made, the slightest attempt  
 " at the improvement of his land. The Ordnance Map  
 " I had with me is from a survey made about sixty years  
 " ago. It shows the land that was then reclaimed; and  
 " instead of an increase of this land, the only change is,  
 " that much of what was then reclaimed has since returned  
 " to its original state. Whenever I appealed to the tenants  
 " for an explanation of the fact that they made no attempt  
 " at improvement, or to work their lands properly, their  
 " invariable answer was, that they could not improve the  
 " land while it was held in *Co.*

" According to the rental the island is cut up into hold-  
 " ings, the separate areas and rents of which are set out,  
 " and the boundaries of these holdings are shown on a map.  
 " In most cases the tenants can point out on the ground  
 " where the boundaries of the holdings ought to be, as  
 " indicated by land-marks or stones, but they were never  
 " fenced and have only a theoretical existence. If I  
 " exclude the holding in possession of the estate bailiff,  
 " and two other holdings which are fairly well fenced,  
 " there is not another fence on the island that would protect  
 " a crop from trespass. During the winter half-year the  
 " land is practically used in common, but in the summer  
 " the tenants of the several holdings, with the assist-  
 " ance of their children, aided by dogs, save the grow-  
 " ing crops from the depredations of the cattle and sheep  
 " by keeping up a constant watch, and when the sheep or  
 " cattle are seen approaching the cropped land they are  
 " worried by dogs and driven to the mountain grazing.

" The system of tenure prevailing is the worst I have  
 " seen anywhere, and it was inevitable that it should prove  
 " ruinous to the landlords and tenants alike.

" An ordinary co-tenancy, or tenancies held in rundale,  
 " are commonly recognised to be very objectionable forms  
 " of tenure, and most detrimental to the interests of the  
 " parties involved; but in addition to the evils of such co-  
 " tenancies, there is an additional complication in the  
 " Clare Island lettings which will be best understood by  
 " explaining how the lands are actually held.

" The arable land on each townland was cut up into  
 " holdings, and the area of this arable land was all that is  
 " shown on map as constituting the holding of the tenant.

" On this a rent was put, that under any circumstances it  
 " would be impossible to make out of this holding *alone*.  
 " But, in connection with every holding—no matter of  
 " what size—there was an unlimited right of grazing over  
 " all portions of the island not included within the bound-  
 " aries of the holdings. It is not difficult to see how  
 " unjustly this system of letting operated. Take the case  
 " of a man who got a holding containing twelve acres of  
 " poor arable land which was not worth of itself more than  
 " £6 a year, but for which he agreed to give £12 because of  
 " the unrestricted right of grazing attached thereto.  
 " Another man gets the adjoining holding containing only  
 " six acres, which by itself is worth £3 a year, but for  
 " which he agrees to give £6 because of the unlimited right  
 " of grazing attached. The first man, in reality, pays £6  
 " a year for his grazing, and the second man pays only £3;  
 " yet there is nothing whatever to prevent the latter man  
 " from having as many or double as many stock on the  
 " mountain, if he can purchase them, as the man who  
 " pays double his rent. At the present time a man  
 " who is one of the few who are reputed to be well off  
 " on the island, whose rent is only £2 a year, acknow-  
 " ledges that he has four cows, three springers, one  
 " stripper, two horses, and 'over' forty sheep. I was  
 " informed on reliable authority that this man has over  
 " 150 sheep, but he would not give any answer to my  
 " inquiry as to the number of his sheep except 'over forty.'  
 " (After the purchase of the island it was ascertained that  
 " he had 242 sheep.)

" These cases represent, without exaggeration, the  
 " system of tenure prevailing. The original holdings, that  
 " to this day have never been fenced, have been allowed to  
 " be subdivided much as the people liked, and many of  
 " them are now occupied by three sub-tenants, and in one  
 " instance by six sub-tenants.

" In most cases the grazing rights were of as much value  
 " as the 'rented' land; and when a tenant became unable,  
 " from any cause, to keep a fair amount of stock on the  
 " grazing, he soon found it impossible to pay his rent. On  
 " the other hand, when after a series of good years the  
 " bulk of the people were better off than usual, the moun-  
 " tain grazing soon became overstocked, and no one made  
 " anything by it.

" As far as I could judge there are not many tenants on  
 " the island able to pay their rents and other debts, except  
 " those who prospered at the expense of their neighbours  
 " under the pernicious system of land tenure which pre-  
 " vailed.

" The more prosperous tenants could have got some  
 " of the larger holdings that were evicted from time to  
 " time, if they so desired, but they wisely abstained from  
 " undertaking the payment of more rent for a holding.



"the possession of which would not enable them to keep more stock than they already had on the commonage. Examples of this kind must have had a demoralizing effect upon many of the landholders. Clare Island.

"I am informed that the tenants paid their rents well previous to eight or nine years ago. During the past six years they paid very little rent, and in that time the class of stock which they keep has depreciated in value to the extent of from 30 to 40 per cent. Even though their resources have not been depleted by the payment of rent, there appears to be the greatest difficulty in extracting from them the rates and taxes due upon the land. They owe at present £38 1s. 9d. for poor-rate, and £190 2s. 2d. arrears of seed-rate. It has been found so difficult to get the people to pay these rates, that the Poor Law Guardians give their rate-collector a poundage-fee of 5s. on the rates collected from Clare Island. During the ten days I was on the island the rate-collector was there, and he informed me he got very little money, but the people promised to pay all they could in the course of a few weeks when they disposed of their stock. Those who desire to evade the payment of their debts have little difficulty in doing so in Clare Island. A bailiff or collector cannot arrive without their knowledge, and while he remains they keep their milch cows in their houses, into which a bailiff cannot enter forcibly, and they keep their sheep and dry-stock on the mountain grazing, where they remain in absolute security in view of the bailiff, who has no means of establishing their ownership.

"The estate bailiff informed me that within the past three years the tenants only paid one year's rent, and that was last summer (June and July), when after ejectment decrees were obtained against them, they paid one year's rent and costs, and got a receipt for two years' rent. Even though the year's rent was wiped out, the tenants owe nearly three years' rent to 1st May, 1894. Some of the tenants could pay their rents and other debts, but a great many of them cannot.

"The greater number of the tenants who have not been evicted already, had ejectment decrees obtained against them at the Westport Quarter Sessions in January last.

"There is at present on the island more stock than it can properly maintain. The live stock are of an inferior description, and could be greatly improved in a few years. The sheep are very bad. Of the seventy-nine horses on the island seventy-seven are mares, and the remaining two are stallions—wretched specimens of horseflesh—and not worth more than £6 or £7 each.

"I estimate the value of live stock on island at £3,200; and as it appears that the rent, poor-rate, and seed-rate due amount to £1,520 Gs. 9d., it is clear that Clare Island

"is not in a very bad financial condition, but unfortunately the wealth that is in it is very unequally distributed, and there are a great many of the landholders on it with little means, owing a good deal of rent, &c., and having large helpless families.

"The dwelling-houses are very dirty, scantily furnished, and comfortless. There are only five landholders' houses in the island in which live stock are not kept. Only a few persons have out-offices of any kind; and, excepting those, the people, cattle, pigs, and fowl live under the same roof in wretched hovels containing two apartments, the walls of which are almost invariably built of dry rubble stone, and plastered on the inside.

"The islanders are remarkably smart and intelligent, and of good physique. Until a few years ago they were regarded as people of the highest integrity, who paid their rents and other debts with commendable regularity. I am afraid some of them have lost much of their self-respect, and are ready at any moment to prove they are helpless beggars and paupers, who *must not be allowed* to want. But it is my firm belief that the great majority of them are sincerely anxious to get settled down, and are determined to make the most of any facilities that may be offered to them to improve their position by abolishing the co-tenancies, and getting possession of separate holdings which they can call their own.

"There can be little doubt that the present deplorable condition of Clare Island is mainly, if not entirely, due to the existing system of land tenure.

"If the inhabitants are to get a chance of settling down with a reasonable hope of being able to maintain themselves by their own exertions in the future, on the island, it is absolutely necessary that a re-arrangement of the land be carried out on the following lines:—

"That the arable land be cut up into stripes, and a stripe allotted to such of the present occupiers who have sufficient means and help to enable them to work the land to advantage. These stripes to be enclosed with properly constructed fences, and every tenant to have his house on his own stripe.

"That a substantially built stone wall, 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet high, be erected, enclosing the mountain grazing from the arable land.

"That the mountain grazing be separated into two divisions by the erection of a high stone wall, each division to be reserved for the tenants of specified townlands.

"That an estimate be made of the number of sheep, cattle, &c., each division can feed; and that every tenant of the arable stripes in the townlands named shall have a right to graze a stipulated number of

" 'sums' or 'collops' of stock on the mountain, and Clare Island.  
 " under no circumstances can he put more on. When  
 " a tenant has not his share of stock to place on moun-  
 " tain, he can let his grazing to his neighbour, or to  
 " anyone else he chooses.

" Some accommodation roads should be constructed.

" These works which I have enumerated are indis-  
 " pensable to the execution of any satisfactory scheme of  
 " re-arrangement of the lands.

" The great fence enclosing the commonage ought to be  
 " something like a deer-park wall, and should be made  
 " under careful supervision and by paid labourers.

" The persons acting for the landlords or mortgagees  
 " will not undertake any work of the kind indicated. The  
 " tenants are perfectly helpless if left to themselves, and  
 " if allowed to continue as they are it is certain their  
 " condition will not improve.

" There are on rental sixty-eight tenants, but I found  
 " ninety persons in occupation. Ten or fifteen of those  
 " are people who, from old age or other causes, do not want  
 " much land, and could be provided for by making them  
 " sub-tenants on the new holdings, where they would have  
 " the use of a house, and say, one acre of ground for their  
 " own lives, and without powers of demise.

" Holdings of fair size could be provided for seventy-five  
 " or eighty tenants if the land were allotted as I have  
 " pointed out."

In order to adjust the rents, which were inequitably appor-  
 tioned, an agreement was signed on the 25th October, 1897,  
 appointing two arbitrators, Mr. Henry Doran to act for the  
 Board, and Mr. J. J. Burke, J.R., of Milltown, Co. Roscommon,  
 for the tenants, with Mr. Bernard Hayden, County Court  
 Valuer for Mayo, as umpire. The matters referred to the  
 arbitrators were the rents to be paid up to 1st November, 1897,  
 the rents after that date; the amount of Poor Rate and County  
 Cess to be paid to the Board on account of rates paid by them  
 since the purchase; the seaweed, turbary, and grazing rights. It  
 was also stipulated that the arbitrators should take into account  
 the improvements effected by the Board and by the tenants  
 respectively, in the houses, fencing, drains, roads, &c. All  
 these matters were so satisfactorily arranged that the services  
 of the umpire were not required. The decisions were con-  
 firmed by deed in June, 1898. The total rental fixed was  
 £500 a year, that is, £23 below the Poor Law Valuation. As  
 the law then stood the holdings, with four or five exceptions,  
 were under £10 Poor Law Valuation, and were classed by the  
 44th Section of the Land Act of 1896 as "small holdings," and  
 we consequently had no power to sell them through the Land  
 Commission; we therefore came to an understanding with the  
 tenants by which we were to sell the holdings for annuities at  
 3½ per cent., payable for 68½ years, an arrangement which  
 was carried into effect on 28th March last. At this time

**Clare Island.** thirty of the tenants had 117 "sums" of cattle in excess of the quantity allowed them by the Arbitration Deed, and thirty-seven tenants had 104 "sums" less than they were entitled to keep on the grazing lands. This reversion to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs which formerly prevailed shows the difficulty of protecting the interests of the poorer members of the community. Measures were at once taken to set matters right, and Mr. Doran has arranged for the appointment by the tenants of a herd, whose duty it will be to see that no one exceeds his proper share of the grazing. As there were both legal and practical difficulties in the way of conveying the fee of the grazing lands to the tenants for their use in common, we retained this part of the property in our own hands, and thus have a very necessary control over the use of the commonage.

Mr. Doran informs us that two matters will still require our attention, viz., that the poorer tenants will need loans to enable them to buy stock and make use of their share of the grazing and that the want of the means of conveying the cattle to fairs on the mainland is a hardship which causes much loss to the islanders.

Steps have been taken to improve the breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, and the herring fishery last year brought the tenants an addition of £800 to their usual incomes.

For a description of some of the work carried out on the island we beg to refer to our Seventh Report, page 20, and to our Ninth Report, page 20. Our net expenditure has been £10,492, including the purchase-money, and we have re-sold for £10,000.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Clare islanders have paid every penny of rent demanded of them during the four years in which they were our tenants, and we have no doubt that they will in future discharge the lighter burden of purchase-annuities, amounting to only £325 a year, with equal punctuality.

**Registration  
of Title.**

At the 31st March last title had been registered under the Local Registration of Title Act in all the estates which we had purchased before the passing of the Congested Districts Board Act, 1899, which requires title to be registered before the Land Commission may make an advance of Guaranteed Land Stock to enable us to purchase. We now require vendors to register their title before conveying the property to us.

**Migration.**

There are at present in our hands fourteen small estates or farms purchased in separate lots for migration purposes, and containing in all about 3,383 acres, as shown in the list below. These lands have been divided into holdings of 18 to 32 acres, eighty-four substantial houses have been built, and in forty-two cases the out-offices have been erected.

We have had to give high prices for the land, and the outlay on buildings, fences and other improvements has been so large

that we could not expect to avoid a substantial loss on some of these properties, unless we charged the migrants a price for the holdings which would be too high when measured by the usual standard of a fair rent, if the cost of substantial buildings and all the improvements were included in the price fixed. Most of the houses erected are on the plan which was adopted for the Ffrench estate, and was published in our Third Annual Report. They contain a kitchen 16 feet by 15, with concrete floor, three rooms with boarded floors, one of them 16 feet by 10, and two 10 feet by 7 feet 9 inches. There is also at the back a dairy measuring 8 feet by 4½ feet, with concrete floor. These houses are in most cases ceiled with plaster or boards, and the walls are plastered.

Our difficulties in connection with migration are increased by the necessity of selecting the migrants from the poorest class of occupiers, amongst whom must be chosen the individuals whose removal from a congested area will enable us to confer the greatest benefit on the adjoining occupiers.

Since our previous Report was submitted thirty-four migrants have been put into possession of as many new holdings. Twenty-three of these migrants came from our own estates and eleven from estates of other landlords. Two tenants from our Port Royal estate at Lough Mask migrated to holdings near Castlebar, a distance of fifteen miles, and a tenant from the same locality migrated eighteen miles. Eight of our tenants on the Tourmakeady (Mitchell) estate migrated to Doon, beyond Castlebar, a distance of ten miles, and one from Clare Island took a holding near Castlebar.

In selecting the occupiers for new holdings, we have given the preference to tenants on our own estates, partly in order to avoid the very great difficulties met with when tenants on the estates of other landlords are migrated. Seven new holdings on the Higgins estate were allotted to tenants from neighbouring estates not in our hands. These men surrendered their holdings with their landlords' consent, and we disposed of the old holdings in twelve parcels to twelve different tenants whose land adjoined and who were willing to pay a moderate price for the tenant-right. The surrendered land in each case was of course added to holdings on the same estate, and the tenants who obtained any portion executed a deed amalgamating it with the old holding, and also a deed securing to the landlord for the remainder of the fifteen years' term the rent paid for the original holding, plus the apportioned rent of the added land at the rate paid by the outgoing tenant. The net result was that five of the migrants paid us fines of £80 each and two fines of £70 each for the new holdings, and they received from £30 to £40 each through us for the surrendered land, finding the balance in cash. In another case two migrants paid us £50 each.

The unavoidable delay in obtaining the landlords' consent to the several proposals submitted to them, the preparation of maps and the legal forms necessary for carrying out the

## Migration.

amalgamations have been found to be so tedious and expensive that we shall in future endeavour to confine these migration arrangements to tenants on our own estates or to men who, having purchased their holdings under the Land Acts, are in a more independent position than tenants.

The following LIST of FARMS or SMALL ESTATES purchased for migration purposes shows the progress made in this branch of the Board's operations.

Name of Estate or Farm.	Number of Holdings.	Disposal of Holdings.
Boothfield Estate, Co. Galway, 414 acres.	7	On each of these new holdings a house and out-offices have been built, but none of them have yet been allotted to tenants.
Doon Farm, (Lucan Estate), Co. Mayo, 252 acres.	9	One of these holdings has been given to a tenant from the neighbourhood, and eight to tenants from the Board's estate at Tourmalandy (Mitchell's). The migrated tenants give up all claim to their old holdings, which are divided among surrounding occupiers.
Higgins Estate, Co. Mayo, 274 acres.	13	On the Iristown portion of this estate there are new holdings. Seven houses were built and seven tenants have been migrated from estates of adjoining landlords on which fourteen or fifteen tenants benefited by the division of the vacated holdings. Two men previously resident on this estate also have holdings. On the Glen portion of the estate there are six tenants, four of whom were already resident, and of these three received practically new holdings with houses, and one a very substantial enlargement. Two men were migrated from adjoining properties of other landlords and the vacated holdings were amalgamated with others. The migrated tenants paid a "fine" towards the cost of the new holdings, and those who shared the vacated holdings paid the out-going tenants for their interest. Thirty-four families in all were benefited by Board's operations.
Newport Farm, O'Donnell Estate, Co. Mayo, 532 acres.	-	Nothing has yet been done as the fee has not yet been purchased.
Kno-kaunakill, Two Farms, Co. Mayo, 314 acres.	14	On these two farms fourteen houses have been built with out-offices and the fences are complete. Only one is yet occupied.
Ballymacnagh Farm, Lucan Estate, Co. Mayo, 372 acres.	14	Fourteen new holdings with houses and out-offices. Eleven of these have been allotted to tenants from the adjoining Faulkner estate, belonging to the Board, which was much congested. The seven vacated holdings have been used for enlargement amongst the 24 remaining tenants on the Faulkner property.
Boneham Farm, Lucan Estate, Co. Mayo, 213 acres.	7	Six new houses with out-houses built. One old house will be enlarged. No tenants yet migrated to the new holdings.
Antiguan and Ang- adren Farms, Lucan Estate, Co. Mayo, 263 acres.	8	These farms adjoin, and as some of the holdings are partly on each, they are taken together. Eight new holdings have been laid out and houses, &c., rebuilt. Three of these are occupied by tenants migrated from the Board's estate on Lough Mask and one from Clare Island. In addition to these new holdings there is land which will be added to holdings of seven tenants on the Faulkner estate. The land vacated by the migrants has been added to other holdings.
Liscomwell Farm, Lucan Estate, Co. Mayo, 189 acres.	6	Three new houses to be erected. Masonry now completed. Two more to be built. One old house on the land, out-offices and fences still to be put up. No holding yet occupied.
Newbridge Farm, Netherville Estate, Co. Galway, 100 acres.	8	Seven new houses with fencing completed. Four tenants to be migrated from the adjoining tenanted portion of the estate, Ballymacnagh. The three others will be given to migrants. One farmer resident has a holding.
Tredennick, (W.R.) Estate, Lots I. and II. Co. Donegal, - 320 acres.	-	Five houses completed. Out-offices have yet to be erected. No tenants yet in occupation.

## III.—SEA FISHERIES.

## FRESH FISH TRADE.

Although the Spring mackerel fishery initiated by us at the Aran Islands and on the western coasts of County Galway had become sufficiently well established to be carried on by the fishermen and merchants without our intervention we offered the same assistance to the fishermen in the Spring of 1900 as that we gave in the previous year. We issued circulars to a large number of fish merchants suggesting that they should undertake to give the fishermen a fixed scale of prices during the season, and stating that we would lend our ice-hulks and supply of fish-boxes to the firm which offered the best prices. It was understood that the fishermen would probably sign agreements with the firm which we selected binding themselves to accept the fixed scale of prices, and to sell to no other buyers. One firm took the Aran fishery at the following prices:—

Spring  
Mackerel  
Fishery.

Aran, &amp;c.

			s.	d.
Up to the 15th April,	...	...	22	0
16th to 30th April,	...	...	14	0
1st May to 15th May,	...	...	10	0
16th May to 31st May,	...	...	7	6
1st to 30th June,	...	...	5	0

These prices were the same as those fixed in the previous year, but owing to the failure of the mackerel fishery on the coasts of Cork and Kerry, where only 24,332 cwts. were marketed against 64,854 cwts. in 1899, the price in England was considerably higher than had been anticipated, and this advantage was reaped by the merchant who had contracted with the fishermen. The fishing did not fairly commence until the 18th April, and it closed on the 27th June. Unfortunately, the weather in the first week of May was so wild that the boats had to remain in harbour, but on the whole the fishing was as good as in 1899, 13,130 half-boxes being sold fresh, and 26 barrels cured, representing a catch of 796,740 fish, and making, with 1,494,120 caught at Roundstone, Cleggan, and Doonloughan, a total of 2,290,860 fish, against 2,100,000 in 1899, and 1,630,000 in 1898.

The fleet at Aran consisted of twenty-five large decked boats and twenty-five small boats, with crews of 250 men and eight boys. The sum paid to the fishermen was about £2,948, not including £220 paid to nineteen persons employed on the spot in forwarding the fish, curing, &c.

The fishing at Cleggan was taken by another firm of merchants at the same scale of prices, but there being a large number of small boats and some decked boats which were not under contract to sell to this firm, six other buyers attended,

Cleggan, &amp;c.

Spring  
Mackerel  
Fishing.

and owing to this competition and the good market the price touched 45s. per 126 fish at the beginning of the season.

The fishing began on the 16th April, and closed, owing to unfavourable weather, on 18th June. In spite of rough weather the season was fairly successful, and the total catch, 15,000 half-boxes, was twice as large as that of the previous year.

There was a fleet of twenty-two large decked boats, and thirty small boats, manned by about 300 men and boys, who received about £3,415, while the persons engaged on shore in marketing, curing, &c., received an estimated sum of £800, not including a further sum of £270 paid to the carters who conveyed the fish to Clifden Railway Station.

At Boffin Island about 150 barrels of spring mackerel were cured.

Clifden, &c.

At the smaller West Galway stations—Clifden, Doonloughan, and Roundstone—the rough weather was a great hindrance to the open boats engaged in the fishing, and the quantities taken were not so large as they otherwise would have been, yet 9,000 half-boxes were iced, and £1,910 was paid to the 165 men working the thirteen large and twenty small boats. About £500 was earned by the people employed ashore.

Of the above 9,000 half-boxes, Roundstone contributed 7,056 and Clifden, with Doonloughan, 1,944.

Blacksod Bay,  
&c.

The new fishery at Blacksod Bay, Co. Mayo, was worked by us for the first time in 1899, with the result, as stated in our Ninth Annual Report, that 3,533 half-boxes were sold, and we lost £1,015, partly owing to the payment of subsidies and a high price for the fish to two large Arklow boats to induce them to try the fishery. In the season of 1900, although none but local crews were employed and the weather was unsatisfactory during the greater part of April, 4,866 half-boxes were sold by us at a profit of £425. Nine decked boats made an average of £74 each, and thirteen open boats earned an average of £24 each, as shown by the Returns furnished with this Report.

The fishing ground is exposed to westerly winds, and with comparatively small boats and inexperienced crews it could not be expected that more could be accomplished so soon after the opening of the fishery.

[TABLE





**SPRING MACKEREL FISHERIES.**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS.**  
 (See Returns given in the Seventh and Ninth Reports.)

	SEASON.					
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1900.
<b>ARAN FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	5,323	6,350	4,171	10,776	12,219	12,170
" Barrels Cured, . . .	NIL	NIL	NIL	49	1,370	20
" Boats Fishing, . . .	32	35	32	46	68	60
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . .	196	217	173	351	512	238
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	£3,687	£1,027	£1,319	£2,830	£1,219	£1,919
<b>CLISSAGAN FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	NIL	3,668	3,391	10,134	7,115	18,000
" Barrels Cured, . . .	"	NIL	NIL	NIL	1,393	103
" Boats Fishing, . . .	"	26	35	68	66	52
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . .	"	127	139	333	330	301
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	"	£751	£780	£2,510	£2,351	£2,415
<b>DOONLOUGHAN AND CLIPDEN FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	NIL	NIL	255	813	1,242	1,916
" Barrels Cured, . . .	"	"	NIL	NIL	300	NIL
" Boats Fishing, . . .	"	"	8	12	14	22
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . .	"	"	38	99	66	100
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	"	"	£28	£191	£420	£460
<b>BLACKBOD FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	3,633	4,866
" Barrels Cured, . . .	"	"	"	"	292	68
" Boats Fishing, . . .	"	"	"	"	14	22
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . .	"	"	"	"	32	90
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	"	"	"	"	£1,261	£288
<b>BOUNDSTONE FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	7,500
" Barrels Cured, . . .	"	"	"	"	"	15
" Boats Fishing, . . .	"	"	"	"	"	11
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . .	"	"	"	"	"	65
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	"	"	"	"	"	£140

**CONGER, SKATE, COD, LING, AND GLASSON.**

During the long-line season last winter, at Teelin, considerable quantities of herrings were on the grounds, and although they were spent and of poor quality there was a ready sale for them at moderate prices. Nearly all the herrings, cod and ling landed at Teelin and Malinbeg were bought by fish merchants and sent to market fresh. This local market for fresh fish is becoming of more importance each year. The

Long-line  
Fishing,  
Donegal.

quantities marketed at Teelin were: Ling 335 dozen, Cod 2,576 dozen, Glasson 315 dozen, Conger 137 dozen, Skate 222 dozen. Long-line  
Fishing,  
Donegal.

Both the large boats and the yawls devoted a good deal of attention to herring fishing, and probably two-thirds of the earnings made at Teelin in January, February, and March were thus obtained. Cod and ling were not upon the grounds in such quantities as last year.

At Tory Island cod and ling were very scarce, and the season is said to have been the poorest known for a long time. Twenty-six dozen ling and 155 dozen cod were sold.

Long-line fishing at the Aran Islands for cod, ling, conger, *Aran*. skate and halibut was more successful than in any previous year, and continued good from January to the end of March. Some of the large boats took upwards of 400 stone of conger and other fish at one shot. The whole of the fish were sent to market fresh. £1,032 was paid to fishermen at the North Island, and about £728 at the Middle and South Islands. The herrings provided bait for the long-line fishing from January to April, and much of the success this season was due to the supply of herrings.

The quantities marketed at Aran were:—

	Ling, dozens.	Cod, dozens.	Conger, dozens.	Skate, dozens.	Halibut and Turbot, dozens.
North Island, . . . .	180	155	1,575	161	62
Middle . . . . .	294	79	—	—	—
South . . . . .	248	171	436	54	21

The long-line fishing was not successful at Roundstone, only Roundstone. fifty-seven boxes and sixty-eight barrels of mixed fish having been sold.

At Rinroe and Portacloy, on the north coast of Mayo, North Mayo. moderate quantities of cod and ling were taken. At Porturlin, owing to an outbreak of fever and to so many men going to Scotland the fishing was not actively pursued. There being but little market for fresh fish on this coast most of it is cured at the Board's stations.

#### HERRING FISHING.

As will be seen from the Tables which follow, the total Herring  
Fishing,  
Donegal. amount paid to fishermen in the autumn and winter herring fishery, County Donegal, was about £24,000, against £32,000 in the previous year, when there was such a phenomenal catch at Trillick Bay. Better results in Mayo and Galway, however, brought up the past year's total to £28,062.

The Downing's Bay fishery commenced in the middle of August and continued with very small catches until the middle of November, when, with abundance of fish, better weather and high prices, the earnings became very good, although the dog-fish committed great destruction here and at other stations on this coast.

Herring  
Fishing,  
Donegal.

Prices were at times as high as 30s. and 34s. per cran, but when the fish became more plentiful they fell to 12s. and 13s. In the third week of November the total catch was about 2,000 crans. This fishery closed on the 6th December. The total sum paid to the fishermen, in addition to £800 earned by their friends ashore, was over £6,500, an increase of £1,600 over the previous season. The value of the cured herrings exported from Downing's Bay this season is estimated at £10,000, and we have received the gratifying intelligence that these Donegal herrings have won the first place in the American market, obtaining a higher price than any other cured herrings.

The herring fishery at Magheragallon and Gola Island was not so successful as in 1899.

In the Rosses District, which includes Gortnasate, Kin-casslagh, Burtonport, Inishcoo, Rutland Island, and Trawenagh, the fishing commenced at the end of August and continued till the 24th January. Prices were about 14s. to 20s. per cran. At Trawenagh a fair fishing was obtained, but the enormous catches of last year were not repeated, the total receipts for the district falling from £26,350 to £16,700, and the quality of the fish was inferior. About forty carts were employed daily at Trawenagh for some time in conveying fresh fish to the railway at Fintown and Glenties and to local markets. Towards the end of the season, when the fish become too rich for curing, a good demand sprang up for fresh herrings in the Dublin and English markets. At Burtonport the Donegal Fishing Company kippered most of the herrings which were landed there.

The herring appeared at Teelin in the past autumn for the first time since the Board commenced operations, and in consequence the long-line fishing was neglected. The herrings were nearly all sent away fresh, as much as 30 tons leaving Killybegs Station in one train, and the fishermen received about £1,600 for this fishing.

Clare Island.

At Clare Island also the herrings were an unexpected wind-fall, and put about £800 into the pockets of the tenants. It is estimated that 600,000 fish were caught early in November, and if stormy weather had not occurred this number would probably have been doubled.

At Darby's Point, Achill Sound, the herring fishery became of considerable importance, owing to the preparations that had been made, and the surrounding districts profited to the extent of at least £2,000.

At Aran the autumn herring fishery was insignificant, the fish having apparently taken another direction.

#### CURED FISH TRADE.

Herring  
Fishing.

Only a small quantity of herrings were cured at stations opened by us, viz.:—Four barrels at Rinroe, 28 at Inishturk and 54 barrels at Teelin; but it will be seen from the Returns that 23,335 barrels were cured at various stations by merchants this being 10,000 barrels in excess of the previous year.



**MACKEREL PURCHASED BY BUYERS OTHER THAN THE COMMERCE DISTRICTS BOARD**  
*Summary of Reports as to the results of the Mackerel Fishery during the Autumn and Winter Season, 1893-1894.*

Name of District or Fishing Station.	Number of Boats.	Quantity Purchased and sent to Market.		Amount paid to Fishermen.	Number of Boats Fishing.		Number of Men and Boys employed in the Fishing.	Estimated Value of all Mackerel taken by vessels in Group or in District during the Year.	Estimated Amount paid to vessels in Group or in District and for buying fish.
		Fresh.	Cured.		Large.	Small.			
		<i>Boats.</i>	<i>Boats.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>					<i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>
Buckley, County Mayo.	1	—	31	25 0 0	—	34	31	11	14 0 0
Portlaoine, " "	1	—	128	100 0 0	—	11	31	12	25 0 0
Isle of Man, " "	1	—	45	20 0 0	—	0	31	12	0 0 0
Isle of Man, County Down, " "	1	—	114	50 0 0	—	30	120	20	65 0 0
Clippa, " "	10	1,000	100	150 0 0	1	45	100	40	20 0 0
Donaghadee, " " "	6	—	100	50 0 0	—	10	34	40	12 0 0
Armagh, " " "	4	100	100	100 0 0	2	50	110	10	14 0 0
<b>Total,</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1,200 0 0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120 0 0</b>

\* The boats of Isle of Man were also engaged at various fishing.

As stated in the preceding Table showing the results of the Spring mackerel fishery, 206 barrels were cured by merchants at Aran, Cleggan, Clifden, and Roundstone. At Blacksod Bay the Board cured 60 barrels. Spring  
Mackerel  
cured.

The curing of mackerel caught in the autumn has been during the past fifteen years a flourishing industry on the south coast of Ireland owing to the constant demand for the American market, but, unfortunately for all concerned in the fishery in this country, the mackerel after appearing for many years only in small numbers in American waters, suddenly returned in immense quantities last year, and the result was that the price fell from 14 dols. per barrel to 9 dollars, and it became a question on the Irish coasts whether the fish were worth the catching. The cost of a barrel of cured mackerel exported from Ireland and sold in America at 9 dols., say 37s. 6d., is estimated to be made up as follows:— Autumn  
Mackerel

Cost of barrel, . . . . .	s. d.
Salt, . . . . .	4 0
Labour in curing, . . . . .	3 6
Freight, commission, and duty in America, . . . . .	3 6
Cost of fish at 4s. per hundred, . . . . .	18 0
	9 6
	<hr/>
	38 6

From this it is evident that when the price falls to 9 dols. per barrel the fish merchants cannot afford to pay 4s. per hundred for the fish. The merchants, watching the fall of prices in the American market, declined to open curing stations, and refused to give even 4s. a hundred for fish, while the fishermen generally considered that price too low to remunerate them for their labour and expenses in fishing.

We were prepared to open curing stations and buy mackerel at 3s. 6d. per hundred, but the fishermen were not willing to accept that price anywhere. We afterwards paid 5s. per hundred at Inishturk, the only station at which fish were offered.

The subjoined Return shows that at seven stations worked by merchants only 735 barrels were cured. Four others were let to merchants, but no fish were obtained. At two others opened by ourselves only fifteen barrels were cured.

Some of these stations were kept open until November, December, or January. The only success obtained was in December, at Cleggan, where on one day 20,000 fish were caught and were sold as fresh fish at 15s. 6d. per hundred, one boat making £62. Nine merchants were then buying.

At Aran this was the worst season ever known.

The bad price was not the only cause of failure, the weather was extremely unfavourable all through the season.

Inquiries were made by the Department of Agriculture to ascertain the prospect of opening markets for cured mackerel in Germany and South Africa, but we believe without success.

## COD, LING, AND GLASSON CURED BY BOARD.

Cod and ling  
cured.

In the winter of 1900 and spring of 1901 five stations were opened by the Board for the curing of ling, cod, and glasson. The quantities purchased were as follows:—

Station.	Ling.	Cod.	Glasson.
	No. of Fish.	No. of Fish.	No. of Fish.
Toelin, . . . . .	128	1,233	Nil.
Malinbeg, . . . . .	155	2,351	Nil.
Portarlin, . . . . .	14	681	6
Portacloy, . . . . .	318	2,478	33
Rinree, . . . . .	618	2,406	188
Totals, . . . . .	1,223	9,234	230

The total weight is about 15 tons.

Tory Island station was sub-let to a fish curer for the season, the number of fish purchased there being 26 dozen ling and 166 dozen cod.

## TRAWL-FISHING.

Trawl-fishing.

Eight of the Board's Zulu "share" boats at Downing's Bay, Co. Donegal, were supplied with trawls, and the crews were instructed in the use of them, between the end of May and the beginning of August. The weather was unfavourable, being too calm for trawling. A fair quantity of soles were taken, on some nights as many as 30 pairs per boat, and a few turbot. The boats frequently tried the open coast east and west of Horn Head, but without success. If a supply of ice had been at hand a better price could have been obtained by despatching the fish to distant markets instead of depending entirely on the local demand.

The eight boats netted about £300 in all, and the crews seemed to be satisfied with their earnings, at a time when they would otherwise have been waiting for the commencement of the herring fishing.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

Blackod  
fishery.

The new fishery at Blackod has in its second year made further progress, as shown by the statements given above in connection with the spring mackerel fishing. The total number of mackerel caught was—in 1899, 277,323; in 1900, 307,767. Without the attraction of bounties there were 9 large and 18 small boats engaged. Of the latter 11 belonged to the Inishkea islanders, who worked



with great energy and courage on these exposed and stormy Blackhead Fishery. fishing grounds, and well earned the £279 1s. 6d. which fell to their share. Having the fishing in our own hands we again chartered a small steamer to carry the fish to the new siding at Tonragee, on the Midland Great Western Railway. It will be seen by the statement of account which we have given that the freight paid to the railway company amounted to £1,063 7s. 6d. A curing station and net-store have been built.

One of our three ice hulks, which was let to a merchant for Supply of ice. use at the Aran Islands, was wrecked in an easterly gale, and we accepted £275 in compensation for the loss. We have made arrangements with the Trustees of the Leitrim Estate for the erection of an ice-house at Downing's Bay.

During the past year one "Zulu" boat was added to the Donegal fleet, making the number of these decked herring boats Boats on share system. thirty. The "Nobbies" or decked mackerel boats on the Galway and Mayo coasts were increased from seventeen to twenty-three. Of the six new boats five were built in Peel, and one at the Baltimore Fishery School. The two classes of share-system boats above mentioned number together fifty-three, and with their gear cost £15,300, of which £5,435 has been repaid, in addition to £1,912 deducted from the earnings for the cost of instruction. The total earnings of the boats, that is, the net produce of the fish sold, now amount to £21,419.

The Fishery Loans transferred to us by the Board of Works Boats on loan system. in 1893 amounted to £36,685, including all instalments of interest and principal then unpaid. Of this total we have since collected £30,038, and have written off as irrecoverable £4,687, leaving a balance of £1,960 to be collected. The loans made by us since 1893 amount to £43,912. (See Appendix V.)

Loans amounting to £8,236 were made in the year for fishing boats and gear, nineteen large boats being purchased in this way, bringing up the total to eighty-four.

The entire fleet of large fishing boats now on the Board's books numbers 137, four of which are owned outside the Congested Districts.

Since our work commenced, in 1892, fifty-four loans for large boats have been paid off by the owners, including loans transferred to us in 1893 from the Commissioners of Public Works.

#### INSTRUCTION IN FISHING.

We continue to devote a large sum annually to giving Instruction in fishing. instruction in fishing. Our rule is that a new crew which in our opinion requires instruction shall have the services of an instructor without charge for two seasons; that for the third season the boat-owners contribute 10s. a week, or one-ninth of the boat's gross earnings, towards cost of instruction; for the fourth season 20s. a week, or one-sixth of the boat's gross earnings; and for the fifth season 30s. a week, or one-fifth of the boat's gross earnings.

Instruction  
in Fishing.

Under the operation of this rule the total cost of instruction, which was £4,219 16s. 10d. in 1898-9, £4,754 5s. 5d. in 1899-1900, and £6,151 15s. 9d. in 1900-01, should now be decreasing, but we find that on account of the great assistance given by our instructors, not only in the fishing but in mending nets and gear, applications for their services are still numerous and pressing. Out of the seventy-seven instructors employed last year, forty-four were Irish fishermen.

## BOAT-BUILDING.

## Boat-building

The Killybegs Industrial School, which is still assisted by a grant from us for the purpose, launched a Zulu boat last year and one nobby. Another nobby was built for us by the Ballymore Fishery School.

Two nobbies were built on Mynish Island, Connemara, one by Messrs. Cloherty Brothers and one by Casey Brothers. One nobby was also built by Messrs. Trayer on Gorumna Island, Connemara. Eighteen decked fishing boats (thirteen nobbies and five Zulus) had at 31st March last been built at yards on the west coast, where building was first commenced under instruction provided by us.

A new boat-building yard has been opened at Kilronan, Aran Islands, under the charge of a shipwright in the Board's employ.

Arrangements have been made for the instruction of four apprentices at the boat-building yard at Killybegs, and three at Aran.

## BARREL-MAKING.

## Barrel-making.

During the year ended 31st March, 1901, 13,585 barrels and 483 half-barrels for cured fish were made at the Board's cooperages at Teelin and Burtonport.

136,943 superficial feet of Norwegian staves and 40,266 superficial feet of heading for the manufacture of barrels were purchased during the year and brought from Aberdeen by the Board's steamer the *Granuaile*.

## IV.—INDUSTRIES.

During the past year the following Home-Industry Classes have been open:—

- 7 Lace Classes, at Ballingeary (Co. Cork); Carrick and Glencolumbkille (Co. Donegal); Claremorris and Kiltimagh (Co. Mayo); Oughterard (Co. Galway); and Shanacloon (Co. Kerry).
- 10 Crochet Classes, at Ardara (Co. Donegal); Carna, Costello, Lettermore, Rosmuck, and Spiddal (Co. Galway); Derrypark, Foxpoint, and Pulathomas (Co. Mayo); and Grange (Co. Sligo).
- 6 Embroidery and Drawn-Work Classes, at Ardara (Co. Donegal); and Derrew, Partry, Shrah, Tremlaur and Tourmakeady (Co. Mayo).
- 1 Hemstitching Class at Ardara (Co. Donegal).

- 1 Knitting Class at Pulathomas.
- 1 Weaving Class at Tourmakeady.
- 2 Carpentry Classes, at Cashel (Co. Galway), and Lettermacaward (Co. Donegal).
- 1 Shirt-making Class, at Frosses (Co. Donegal).
- 12 Domestic Training Classes, at Aranmore Island, and Burtonport (Co. Donegal); Ardnaree, Aughlead, Inver, Partry, and Tourmakeady (Co. Mayo); Outquarter (Aran Island, Co. Galway); Ballingeary, Ballyvourney, and Inchigeela (Co. Cork); and Sneem (Co. Kerry).

At the close of the year there were twenty-eight classes open, with an average attendance of about twenty-seven at each class. The gross earnings have increased from £4,813 10s. 9d. in the preceding year to £6,925 8s. 6d., of which sum £6,052 10s. 3d. was earned by sixteen lace and crochet classes, headed by Grange class with the handsome total of £1,215. In every case there is an increase over the earnings of the previous year, and the average earnings of fifteen crochet and lace classes were £403 per class.

The following prizes were won in the year for work exhibited:—

Class.	Work Exhibited.	Amount of Prize.	Show at which awarded.
		<i>s. d.</i>	
Ardara (Crochet), . . .	Crochet, . . . . .	2 0 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
	Do, . . . . .	2 6 0	"Branchardiere Trust."
Ardara (Drawn Work), . . .	Spinning (Embroidery), . . .	1 0 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
Glencolumbkille, . . .	Guipure and Appliqué Lace, . . . . .	1 0 0	Donegal Industrial Show.
	Do, . . . . .	3 0 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
	Do, . . . . .	2 10 0	"Branchardiere Trust."
Grange, . . . . .	Crochet, . . . . .	0 10 0	Sligo Industrial Exhibition.
	Do, . . . . .	0 10 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
	Do, . . . . .	2 5 0	"Branchardiere Trust."
Derryjork, . . . . .	Crochet, . . . . .	0 15 0	Ballina Home Industries Show.
	Do, . . . . .	1 13 0	Ballinrobe Show.
Kiltimagh, . . . . .	Guipure and Appliqué Lace, . . . . .	3 0 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
	Do, . . . . .	4 10 0	"Branchardiere Trust."
		<b>627 18 0</b>	

The applications for the opening of new lace and crochet classes have been very numerous, but we have considered it prudent to restrict the number and to comply only in very special cases, as the increased production from the classes already in existence in the Congested Districts, only a small part of the total production of this country, seems to show how easily the supply might exceed the demand in a few years.

Lace and  
Crochet  
Classes.

Lace and  
Crochet  
classes.

We are hopeful, however, that other suitable industries, about which inquiries have been made, will be established shortly, and will give as remunerative and, perhaps, more permanent employment.

In some remote and previously neglected districts classes have been established and have at first produced very discouraging results, owing to the impossibility of at once effecting so great a change in the habits of the pupils who had hitherto no experience of the order, regularity and industry required by the teachers in our classes, and which after a few months become habitual. The smallness of the sums earned at first is of course a further discouragement to the beginner.

During the past year many of the pupils have begun to put a portion of their earnings in the Post Office Savings Banks, and we believe that as much as £200 has already been lodged by them.

We have set aside £600 for the erection of three class-rooms for industries, at Lettermore, Carraroe and Costello, in South Connemara, where it is impossible to obtain suitable accommodation.

Hem-  
stitching.

The Ardara Hemstitching, Embroidery and Drawn-Work Classes earned £799 3s. 2d. in the year, against £1,064 in the previous year, the reduction being due to the falling off in the American demand, but it is believed that this unfavourable change is only one of those temporary and periodic depressions to which so many markets are subject.

## Homespuns.

The measurement of homespuns at Ardara and the inspection and measurement at Carrick, Co. Donegal, have been continued throughout the year. Owing to the great demand for labour in England and Scotland last summer many of the weavers migrated there for spring and harvest, and as their places could only be taken by girls and women the output of homespuns in Co. Donegal was reduced by as much as 6,000 pieces. Prices, however, were fairly well maintained, the demand being steady. Our instructor in weaving was employed during the year in visiting and assisting local weavers at Tourmakeady and Leenane, Co. Mayo. He also spent some time in the poorer districts of Costello, Lettermore, and Rossmuck, where he gave much useful instruction to the weavers who produce the flannel worn so generally in those parts of Connemara. Reeds and heddles of a more modern description were introduced with advantage.

## Carpentry.

The pupils at Lettermacaward Carpentry Class, Co. Donegal, made marked progress during the year, and the system of giving each pupil a small loan to enable him to purchase a proper set of tools which he can use in his own home as well as in the class-room, has worked very well.

Carpet-  
making.

The Messrs. Morton removed their workers from the temporary premises into the new factory at Killybegs, and more than double the number of girls are now employed. A new

factory at Kilcar, in the same district, is under construction, and will very soon be started by operatives who are being trained for the purpose at Killybegs.

Applications for domestic training classes have been so numerous that we have had to engage two more teachers, and instruction has been given, in the subjects enumerated in Appendix No. 37 of our last Report, for periods of four months in each case at the places named in the above list of classes. These classes have without exception been very well attended, and 435 pupils in all have been instructed. As an instance of the anxiety of the young women to obtain the benefit of this course it may be mentioned that at Snaem, Co. Kerry, sixteen of the pupils at the evening class lived at an average distance of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the class-room and therefore walked over nine miles a day for four months in the winter. One girl walked sixteen miles a day and attended on seventy-two days out of eighty-one. One of the primary objects of this instruction is the improvement of the homes and habits of the people by raising their ideas as to comfort and health. Another object which is perhaps more directly attainable is to enable the pupils to earn better wages if they leave home. There is a steadily growing demand in Ireland for the trained pupils, and they can earn good wages as domestic servants; in fact the demand is greater than the supply, owing to so many of the young women emigrating, as no doubt they would do if they had not received this training, the chief inducements being the invitation of friends abroad and the higher wages obtainable. The people in the West of Ireland seem at present to be more ready to go to America than to seek employment in their own country, at a distance from their homes.

Domestic  
Training  
Classes.

The Connemara Basket Industry, Limited, continues its work at Letterfrack, and we are informed that the quantity of goods manufactured has largely increased, and that the osiers on the new plantations produced last year a crop worth more than £50.

Basket-  
making.

Instruction in net-mending was given at four places—Aillebrack, and Feenish Island (Co. Galway), Cahirciveen (Co. Kerry), and at Clare Island.

Net-mending  
classes.

In dealing with proposals for promoting or aiding industrial classes or other undertakings in localities which adjoin the non-congested area and where the benefits will to a considerable extent be shared by residents in that area, we have found it advisable to enter into a working arrangement with the Department of Agriculture whereby the entire cost of maintaining the class or industry will be borne by us if it were established by us in a Congested District, but if it were established in the non-congested area by the Department, they will bear the entire cost.

Department of  
Agriculture.

# V.—ENGINEERING AND OTHER WORKS.

Our total expenditure in the past year was only £3,457, distributed in small amounts over about forty works, under the following general heads:—

	£
Marine Works, Piers, Harbours, &c., . . .	2,157
Drainage Works, . . . . .	6
Roads, Bridges, &c., carried out by the Board, . . .	497
Roads, Bridges, &c., carried out by County authorities, with contributions from the Board amounting to . . . . .	797
Total, . . . . .	£3,457

The details are given in Appendix XXIII.

Owing to our Engineer having been engaged in superintending the completion of many works which had been some time in hands, new projects had to be deferred and the only considerable undertaking commenced in the year was the construction of a pier and approach road at Dooneen, on the north side of Dunmanus Bay. The extension of Kilronan Pier under contract with the Commissioners of Public Works was still proceeding, but we have not yet been called upon to pay any portion of our contribution.

**Marine Works.** We referred in our last Report to an application we had made to the County Councils of Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Mayo, to accept transfer of certain marine works which we had completed. The County Councils of Mayo and Galway have refused to take over any such works, and in Kerry only two small quays were taken. The County Councils of Cork and Donegal asked us to carry out certain improvements, and they will then, it is hoped, accept the transfers.

Owing to the unwillingness of some of the local authorities to take over and maintain works which we have erected at our own expense we now in most cases offer contributions to works which we approve, but leave the execution and the responsibility of maintenance to the county authorities.

**Parish Committees**

Nowhere in the Congested Districts is there such a dense population needing our assistance as in the central portion of Mayo, where the Parish Committees continue their efforts for the improvement of the condition of the small farmers' homes and holdings. The first object in every parish is the erection of out-houses for the cattle, so that they can be removed from the dwelling-houses.

At page 43 of our last Annual Report we gave a list of the various classes of work carried out by the Committees up to that time. At the 31st March last the total sum paid in small grants to the cottiers since the scheme was commenced, in the winter of 1897-8, was £8,140.

Of the grants made in the past year 422 were for erecting, improving or enlarging dwelling-houses, including such work as converting the space formerly occupied by cattle into a habitable room, laying a concrete floor, inserting windows, or building chimneys. The estimates for these amounted to £3,190, and the grants-in-aid were £752. Parish  
Committees.

For building out-offices such as cow-houses, stables and stores 861 grants were made, amounting to £1,587, out of a total value of work done estimated at £6,819.

For fencing and draining 323 grants amounting to £322 were made, the total estimated cost being £2,074.

For accommodation roads 230 grants amounting to £481 were made for work estimated at £1,259.

Forty-three miscellaneous cases estimated at £165 account for £43, and bring up the total value of works completed in the year to £13,500, and the grants authorised to £3,186.

It will be readily understood that the small farmers and cottagers require a good deal of instruction and guidance in planning and carrying out such works as these, and it has been found necessary to employ temporarily for about six months of the year twenty-three "Supervisors," each of whom now has charge of one, two, or three parishes, and is paid at the rate of about £1 per week while employed.

An Inspector superintends all the parishes, under the general control of the Chief Land Inspector, Mr. Doran. The cost of supervision last year rose to £666.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

On the occasion of the visit of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, in April, 1900, some specimens of lace, crochet, hosiery, basket-work, and Donegal carpets were sent to the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, for Her Majesty's inspection, with a copy of the Board's Annual Reports and an album of photographs of scenes in the Congested Districts. The Secretary subsequently received the following letter from Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge:— Visit of Queen  
Victoria.

"DEAR SIR,

"The Queen inspected with much interest the exhibits which were submitted by your Board.

"Her Majesty was greatly pleased to see these proofs of the evident admirable results of the endeavours of the Board to introduce and encourage new industries among the inhabitants of the Congested Districts.

"The Queen made several purchases from the exhibits, and I am desired to thank the Board for the collection of interesting photographs, and a specially bound copy of the Reports of the Board which they have kindly offered for Her Majesty's acceptance.

"Yours very faithfully,

"(Signed), ARTHUR BIGGE,  
"21st April, 1900."

**Raiffeisen  
Banks.**

The amount of capital lent to thirty-three agricultural or Raiffeisen Banks in the Congested Districts amounted, at the close of the year to £2,650, and the statistics given in Appendix No. XXIV. show that sums amounting in the aggregate to £1,835 have been lent to the Banks by other parties.

Abundant evidence has been produced of the substantial good done to a very large number of small struggling cottagers and farmers by means of the very small capital of £4,485 thus placed within their reach. It is most evident that a very large proportion of the poorer farmers have for many years past been unable to derive full advantage from their holdings owing to the want of money wherewith to purchase stock. So far these Banks, having but small sums at their command, have been able to lend their individual members sums of, on the average, only £2 or £3, but it is clearly demonstrated by detailed Returns supplied to us that these small loans, expended generally in the purchase of a few pigs or sheep, have conferred a benefit on the borrowers which, measured as interest on the capital, is enormous. Nor must the business habits, the industry and the self-help developed in turning these loans to so good account be overlooked. Loans made to the poor in Ireland have been so long regarded as causes of further demoralization and impoverishment that the prejudice against such loans is still strong, and hinders the development of the Raiffeisen system in this country, but one who has always lived in the Congested Districts and is thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of a large number of borrowers in these Banks, comparing the old and the new systems, has said that "a man who would have done his best to conceal the fact that he had borrowed from a gombeen man or a Loan Fund is proud to let it be known that he is a member of an Agricultural Bank and a borrower."

So far no cases have been reported of borrowers failing to repay their loans. It is thus evident that the security created by these associations is good, and it may reasonably be expected that they will, as the system develops, provide a means whereby adequate capital may be safely invested and most beneficially employed in the agriculture and industry of these poor districts.

**Glasgow  
Exhibition.**

We have undertaken to make a contribution of £500 towards the cost of the Irish Pavilion at the Exhibition now being held at Glasgow.

**Subsidies to  
Steamer  
Services.**

During the past year we continued to pay a subsidy of £700 a year to the Galway Steamboat Company for the service to the Aran Islands, and £600 a year for the service on the north-west coast of Donegal. Our agreement in the first case expires on the 1st February, 1902, and in the second on the 30th June, 1901.

**Donations.**

A second donation of £100 has been received from the "Carna Industries Fund," of Manchester, to be applied towards the cost of a building for the Crochet Class at Carna, Connemara, which has now been completed.



The sum of £595 9s. was lodged to our account by the Committee which was formed in January, 1900, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Pile, then Lord Mayor of Dublin, to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers by the Storm at the Aran Islands, in December, 1899, when five fishing-boats were wrecked and four lives lost. Of the above sum £522 was applied in grants for the purchase of three new boats and £73 9s. towards the repair of two of the wrecked boats. We wrote off £190 3s. 5d. from the debts due to us on the three boats which were totally lost, and granted £36 14s. 5d. towards the repair of two which were injured. Donations.

We understand that the Committee have invested £200 in the purchase of annuities for the families of two of the fishermen who were drowned.

We have been under great obligations to Sir Andrew Reed, K.C.B., late Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to Lieut.-Col. Neville Chamberlain, C.B., his successor, and to the officers and members of the Force for the valuable assistance they have given us in connection with our horse-breeding and other agricultural and fishery projects. Co-operation  
of  
Constabulary.

Three maps showing the Electoral Divisions which are suggested, in each county, and the boundaries of the Rural Districts, are attached to this Report. Maps.

The Accounts of Receipts and Payments in the year to the 31st March last, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, as well as full details under each head, and the issues on loan are submitted in the Appendix. Accounts.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servants,

GEORGE WYNDHAM.

de VESCI.

W. P. GEOGHEGAN.

CHARLES KENNEDY.

✱PATRICK O'DONNELL.

HORACE PLUNKETT.

FREDERICK WRENCH.

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

W. SPOTSWOOD GREEN.

DENIS O'HARA.

} *Temporary  
Members.*

Dated this 10th July, 1901.

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Secretary,*

23, Rutland Square, Dublin.

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## APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS under the Statute 54 and 55  
1901, as furnished to the

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on 1st April, 1900, . . . . .	£ s. d.	£ 27,455 19 7
<b>I. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—</b>		
Interest on Church Surplus Grant, . . . . .	41,250 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant, . . . . .	25,000 0 0	
Administration, . . . . .	241 5 1	
Technical Instruction, . . . . .	1,403 12 2	
Improvement of Estates—Sale of Land Stock, Receipts, . . . . . Rents and other	25,810 8 8	
Agriculture—Loan Repayments—Old system,	34,133 17 10	
“ “ New “	70 2 10	
“ “ Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	03 12 4	
Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	4,503 8 10	
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	13,835 12 0	
“ “ Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	037 6 0	
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	2,513 13 8	
Steamer—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	231 3 5	
General Purposes—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	37 4 0	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits, . . . . .	17 17 7	
	227 1 2	150,431 0 7
<b>II. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—</b>		
Repayment of Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, . . . . .	376 8 2	
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	137 10 0	
Agriculture—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	160 14 6	
Fisheries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	5,408 0 3	
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	85 13 5	
General Purposes—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	384 5 2	
		6,564 11 6
<b>III. SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—</b>		
Repayment of Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, . . . . .	193 1 5	
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	00 4 8	
Agriculture—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	8 13 9	
Fisheries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	641 12 1	
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	100 12 4	
		1,040 4 3
Total, . . . . .	—	185,435 1 11

## APPENDIX I.

Vict., cap. 48, Part II., &c., between 1st April, 1900, and 31st March, Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>I. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—</b>			
Administration, . . . . .	13,133 6 0		
Technical Instruction, . . . . .	12,348 3 6		
Purchase and Improvement of Estates— Purchase, . . . . .	31,382 11 6		
Purchase and Improvement of Estates—Im- provements, . . . . .	43,699 16 4		
Agriculture—Loans, . . . . .	224 8 2		
Grants, &c., . . . . .	17,459 19 5		
Fisheries—Grants, &c., . . . . .	16,085 16 2		
Industries—Grants, &c., . . . . .	2,797 12 1		
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Grants, &c., . . . . .	3,457 2 11		
Steamer—Maintenance, &c., . . . . .	2,092 2 9		
Purchase of Securities, Sinking Fund, Steamer, General Purposes—Grants, &c., . . . . .	787 0 0		
Interest on Borrowed Money, . . . . .	2,699 0 2		
	287 10 0		
Board of Works Loan, Repayment of Principal and Interest, . . . . .	—	129,125 9 0	1,000 0 0
<b>II. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—</b>			
Agriculture—Loans, . . . . .	82 8 6		
Fisheries—Loans, . . . . .	7,835 7 10		
Industries—Loans, . . . . .	169 8 8		
		7,507 19 11	
<b>III. SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—</b>			
Fisheries—Loans, . . . . .	999 13 2		
Industries—Loans, . . . . .	171 8 0		
		1,199 16 2	
		163,854 6 1	
Balance on 31st March, 1901, . . . . .	—	16,270 15 10	
Total, . . . . .	—	136,436 1 11	

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Accounting Officer.*

# APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT of CASE BALANCES and SECURITIES held by the COMMISSIONED DISTRICTS BOARD for IRELAND  
on 1st March, 1901

ACCOUNT.	CASH	RECEIPTS.		
	Credit.	Taxd Stock,	W per cent. Council.	Provisionary Notes and other Loan Securities.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
MUNICIPALITY FUND, . . . . .	11,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,750 0 0
Irish Land Commission Loan FUND, . . . . .	5,000 0 0	—	5,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
SEA AND COAST DEFENCE FUND, . . . . .	5,000 0 0	—	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
TOTAL, . . . . .	21,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	24,750 0 0

R. W. D. MURPHY, Accounting Officer.

## APPENDIX III.

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901.

	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total Receipts for 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND:			
Interest on Church Surplus Grant, . . . . .	366,589 13 6	41,250 0 0	387,839 13 6
Parliamentary Grant in Aid, . . . . .	12,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	42,000 0 0
Parliamentary Grant (Special), . . . . .	3,200 0 0	—	3,200 0 0
	21,200 0 0	25,000 0 0	48,200 0 0
Administration (Miscellaneous Receipts), . . . . .	57 5 0	241 5 1	308 10 1
Technical Instruction, . . . . .	1,013 0 1	1,403 12 2	2,416 12 3
Purchase and Improvement of Estates:			
<i>Sale of Land Stock, . . . . .</i>	849,319 17 4	25,810 8 8	375,430 0 0
<i>Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts:</i>			
French Estate, . . . . .	1,117 18 10	12 17 5	1,130 10 4
Clare Island Estate, . . . . .	2,990 10 5	432 18 3	3,383 8 11
Leonard Estate, . . . . .	1,338 12 4	126 11 1	1,537 3 5
Thomson Estate, . . . . .	605 18 5	154 10 10	760 15 3
Rockfield Estate, . . . . .	212 8 5	83 4 0	305 12 5
Port Royal Estate, . . . . .	1,706 17 4	1,062 13 9	2,769 11 1
O'Donel Estate (Newport Farm), . . . . .	440 4 3	397 0 4	837 4 7
Knockaunhill Farms (Two), . . . . .	382 1 1	911 16 8	1,293 17 9
Netterville Estate, . . . . .	425 2 7	267 0 0	692 2 7
O'Reilly-Denise Estate, . . . . .	35 5 8	33 12 3	68 18 11
Carrowcannon Estate, . . . . .	48 4 5	25 18 4	69 2 10
Digby Estate, . . . . .	307 11 7	254 14 0	563 5 7
Leach Estate, . . . . .	229 0 8	90 16 9	340 17 0
Higgins Estate, . . . . .	215 7 0	772 17 9	983 4 9
Faulkner Estate, . . . . .	128 14 10	139 12 3	268 7 1
Dillon Estate, . . . . .	19,806 2 0	21,268 3 0	41,374 5 5
G. E. Browne Estate, . . . . .	220 16 1	135 17 1	350 13 2
J. A. Browne Estate, . . . . .	85 12 0	101 18 5	187 5 11
Vesey Stoney Estate, . . . . .	1 0 0	501 8 0	502 8 0
Ballymacragh Farm (Lucan Estate), . . . . .	843 3 0	1,419 15 1	1,792 18 1
Doon Farm (do.), . . . . .	—	347 4 7	347 4 7
Antigua and Aghadrinagh Farms (do.), . . . . .	—	1,470 12 0	1,470 12 0
Buncam Farm (do.), . . . . .	—	1,170 0 0	1,170 0 0
Liscumwell Farm (do.), . . . . .	—	239 0 0	239 0 0
C. J. Tredennick Estate, . . . . .	—	185 1 0	186 1 0
W. B. Tredennick Estate, . . . . .	—	39 18 10	39 18 10
Mitchell Estate, . . . . .	—	1,922 2 10	1,922 2 10
Strong Estate, . . . . .	—	181 3 0	181 3 0
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	156 19 9	2 9 0	159 8 9
	30,803 12 4	34,133 17 10	64,937 10 2
Continued on next page.			

## APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901  
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total Receipts for 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—con.:</b>			
<i>Agricultural Schemes:</i>			
Horses and Asses, . . . . .	6,002 15 11	750 3 6	7,352 19 5
Stud Farm Grazing Stock, . . . .	—	165 0 0	165 0 0
Cattle, . . . . .	3,343 18 2	1,268 10 0	7,517 8 2
Calf Feeding Experiments, . . . .	—	62 7 3	62 7 3
Swine, . . . . .	428 0 9	78 0 0	506 0 9
Sheep, . . . . .	655 6 6	204 8 4	869 14 9
Seeds and Manures sold to Farmers, .	2,923 13 11	624 14 0	3,448 7 11
Seed Potatoes and Oats Sold, . . .	1,809 5 11	—	1,809 5 11
Implements for Sale, . . . . .	729 19 11	201 10 7	991 10 6
Potato-growing Experiment, . . . .	436 17 2	—	436 17 2
Asparagus Culture and Early Vego- tables, . . . . .	105 8 9	32 14 0	138 3 3
Bee-keeping, . . . . .	739 11 9	314 7 11	1,053 19 8
Honey, . . . . .	1,296 0 6	492 5 8	1,698 5 1
Potato-spraying, . . . . .	1,440 7 11	278 6 9	1,718 14 8
Poultry Depot, . . . . .	650 3 8	—	650 3 8
Parish Committees' Refunds, . . . .	—	510 18 9	510 18 9
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	385 14 9	56 1 7	450 16 4
	21,401 5 5	4,938 8 10	29,339 14 3
<i>Fishery Schemes:</i>			
Cured Fish, . . . . .	23,515 12 0	1,092 16 1	24,808 8 1
Boats, Nets, and Gear, . . . . .	2,439 13 0	787 15 6	3,297 13 6
Skerritt's Boats (fish sold), . . . .	731 1 3	—	731 1 3
*Net-mending (contribution from Board of National Education), . . . . .	296 15 0	—	296 15 0
Smock "Maraposa" (fish sold, &c.), .	99 5 3	—	99 5 3
Aran Mackerel Fishery, . . . . .	12,534 0 6	293 7 6	12,847 8 0
Achill do., . . . . .	40 15 2	—	40 15 2
Cleggan Fishery, . . . . .	5,655 8 9	127 19 0	5,783 7 9
Clifden do., . . . . .	381 11 3	9 13 0	391 9 3
Blackrod do., . . . . .	2,661 2 0	3,228 11 10	6,319 13 10
*Instruction in Fishing, . . . . .	20 10 0	—	20 10 0
Large Fishing Boats, . . . . .	13,184 2 10	7,490 3 2	20,674 6 0
Shore Yawls, . . . . .	266 10 10	633 14 0	855 4 10
Carrier Barrels, . . . . .	237 14 9	82 1 2	319 15 11
Construction of Large Boats, . . . .	—	140 0 0	140 0 0
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	303 15 4	4 6 3	308 1 7
	61,698 4 0	13,895 12 6	75,433 16 6
	Continued on next page.		

\* From 1st October, 1893, Expenditure and Receipts for this Account have been included under "Technical Instruction."



## APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901  
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1890.	Total Receipts for 1899-1900.	Total to 31st March, 1900.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—con.:</b>			
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
Teeelin Barrel-making, . . . . .	2345 0 0	732 1 5	3,077 1 5
Burtonport do., . . . . .	3,445 1 5	1,534 11 1	4,979 12 6
Sale of Looms, . . . . .	207 18 9	17 1 7	225 0 4
Boat-building, Co. Galway, . . . . .	895 5 4	—	895 5 4
Materials for Lace Classes, &c., . . . . .	108 4 4	191 8 1	299 12 5
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	624 13 8	78 11 6	703 5 2
	7,528 5 6	2,543 13 8	10,061 17 2
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c.:</i>			
Contribution from Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.	4,973 12 0	—	4,973 12 0
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	10,101 16 1	231 3 5	10,332 19 6
	15,075 8 1	231 3 5	15,306 11 6
<i>General Purposes:</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	128 8 2	17 17 7	145 5 9
<i>Steamer:</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	104 1 0	37 4 0	141 5 0
<i>Interest on Bank Deposits and Securities, .</i>	3,141 14 2	227 1 2	3,368 15 4
<i>Proceeds of Sale of Securities other than Land Stock.</i>	12,908 6 0	—	12,908 6 0
<i>Loan from Board of Public Works, . . .</i>	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0
<i>Loans—Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture—Old System, . . . . .	2 9 2	70 2 10	72 12 0
“ New System, . . . . .	—	63 12 4	63 12 4
Fisheries, . . . . .	423 9 5	—	423 9 5
Industries, . . . . .	5,285 17 8	627 6 6	5,914 4 2
	5,712 16 3	761 1 8	6,473 17 11
<b>IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:</b>			
Cash transferred by Board of Works,	2,747 8 8	—	2,747 8 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893.	10,854 19 0	376 8 2	20,000 18 2
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	4,567 19 11	137 10 9	4,705 9 11
Sale of Securities, . . . . .	41,885 14 1	—	41,885 14 1
<i>Fisheries—Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway (See also Miscellaneous Fund).</i>	64 4 6	—	64 4 6
Miscellaneous Receipts, Stamps, and Low Costs recovered, and Sundry Receipts.	378 19 1	—	378 19 1

Continued on next page.

## APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901  
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total Receipts for 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—con.</b>			
<i>Wells, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c.:</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . .	365 0 10	—	365 0 10
<i>Loan Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture, . . . . .	343 6 8	109 14 6	453 1 2
Fisheries, . . . . .	15,457 0 2	5,408 0 3	20,865 0 5
Industries, . . . . .	330 4 8	85 13 5	415 18 1
General Purposes, . . . . .	1,100 12 11	384 5 2	1,584 18 1
	17,304 4 5	6,987 13 4	24,292 17 9
Board's Contribution towards Murrisk Fund, . . . . .	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
Local do. do. do., . . . . .	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
	700 0 0	—	700 0 0
<b>SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:</b>			
Cash transferred by Board of Works, . . . .	4,115 1 8	—	4,115 1 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, . . . . .	9,901 8 2	190 1 5	10,092 9 7
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	495 11 2	60 4 8	555 16 10
Large Boats, County Donegal, . . . . (See Miscellaneous Fund), . . . . .	265 8 10	—	265 8 10
Miscellaneous Receipts—Law Costs re- covered from Borrowers, . . . . .	33 14 4	—	33 14 4
<i>Loan Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture, . . . . .	4 9 9	8 13 9	13 3 6
Fisheries, . . . . .	2,630 8 9	841 12 1	3,472 0 10
Industries, . . . . .	756 4 9	100 12 4	856 17 1
	3,391 8 3	750 18 2	4,141 1 5
<b>*ACHILL IMPROVEMENT FUND:</b>			
Balance transferred by Trustees, . . . .	928 9 2	—	928 9 2
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	56 8 10	—	56 8 10
Grand Total, . . . . .	997,273 19 8	157,949 2 4	1,155,223 2 0

\* The balance on this Fund has been transferred to Miscellaneous Fund.

## APPENDIX: IV.

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901.

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1891.	Total for Year 1891-1901.	Total to 31st March 1901.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND:</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Administration, . . . . .	36,031 8 2	10,133 6 0	55,234 12 2
Technical Instruction, . . . . .	5,009 18 8	12,348 3 8	17,933 2 2
<b>PURCHASE AND IMPROVEMENT OF ESTATES:</b>			
<i>Purchase of Estates:</i>			
Total for previous years, . . . .	247,262 0 2	—	247,262 0 2
Faulkner Estate (Balance), . . . .	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Mitchell Estate, . . . . .	—	16,283 7 10	16,283 7 10
Vesey Stoney Estate, . . . . .	—	7,502 18 8	7,502 18 8
Strong Estate, . . . . .	—	2,610 0 0	2,610 0 0
W. R. Tredeannick Estate, . . . . .	—	4,021 5 0	4,021 5 0
	247,262 0 2	31,243 11 6	278,504 11 8
<i>Improvement of Estates:</i>			
Clare Island Estate, . . . . .	9,523 19 10	51 11 10	9,575 11 8
French Estate, . . . . .	2,674 11 6	120 8 9	2,795 0 3
Leonard Estate, . . . . .	4,533 12 0	761 13 3	5,295 5 9
Thomson Estate, . . . . .	1,765 1 10	491 7 3	2,257 9 1
Netterville Estate, . . . . .	631 12 6	865 16 7	1,437 9 1
Rockfield Estate, . . . . .	1,450 17 0	297 4 4	1,728 1 4
Port Royal Estate, . . . . .	3,969 12 5	2,606 2 0	6,495 14 5
Carrowcannon Estate, . . . . .	317 0 10	31 13 1	345 13 11
Letch Estate, . . . . .	1,305 0 5	547 2 10	1,853 3 3
Digby Estate, . . . . .	1,110 15 3	1,101 16 5	2,212 14 8
O'Reilly-Deane Estate, . . . . .	68 17 9	380 9 5	370 7 2
O'Donel Estate, . . . . .	504 10 4	633 7 8	909 13 0
Knockaunakill Farms, . . . . .	1,020 14 3	3,071 3 2	4,092 2 5
Ballymaeragh Farm, . . . . .	2,976 3 4	2,139 7 10	5,114 11 2
Doon Farm, . . . . .	—	1,250 1 1	1,250 1 1
Liscomwell Farm, . . . . .	—	764 14 0	764 14 0
Buncam Farm, . . . . .	—	1,837 10 3	1,837 10 3
Antigon and Aghadrinagh Farms, . . . . .	—	3,037 3 4	3,037 3 4
Renvyle Estate, . . . . .	150 0 0	—	150 0 0
Higgins Estate, . . . . .	1,230 1 8	1,243 7 8	2,503 0 4
Dillon Estate, . . . . .	16,776 9 4	24,538 14 8	41,303 4 0
Faulkner Estate, . . . . .	120 0 0	101 6 7	221 6 7
Vesey Stoney Estate, . . . . .	15 1 5	94 4 9	106 5 2
		Continued on next page.	

## APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1901.	Total for Year 1899-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
<i>Improvement of Estates—(con.):</i>			
G. E. Browne Estate, . . . . .	82 3 0	913 2 0	1,025 5 0
J. A. Browne Estate, . . . . .	—	305 19 1	305 19 1
Mitchell Estate, . . . . .	1 7 2	307 2 7	328 9 9
W. R. Tradeanick Estate, . . . . .	—	702 2 9	702 2 0
C. J. Tradeanick Estate, . . . . .	—	290 0 0	290 0 0
Strong Estate, . . . . .	—	165 10 0	165 10 0
Claremorris Store Account, &c., . . .	453 14 0	703 13 9	1,252 7 9
	50,507 9 4	49,715 6 11	100,243 16 3
<b>GRASSING STOCK ACCOUNT:</b>			
Total Charge, . . . . .	1,390 8 4	—	294 17 9
Deduct Amount transferred to Estate Accounts during year.	—	1,106 10 7	
	51,367 17 8	49,609 16 4	100,567 14 0
<i>Agricultural Schemes:</i>			
Horses and Asses, . . . . .	42,587 11 5	4,325 19 4	40,211 10 9
Stud Farm, . . . . .	8,064 13 3	422 6 8	8,427 4 11
Local Horse, &c., Shows, . . . . .	429 6 4	113 14 2	513 0 0
Cattle, . . . . .	20,232 0 7	4,696 4 3	21,328 4 10
Sheep, . . . . .	3,183 0 0	323 16 2	3,571 16 2
Swine, . . . . .	1,623 17 6	129 0 1	1,158 17 7
Poultry, . . . . .	4,241 10 1	807 6 11	6,048 17 0
Do. (Depot), . . . . .	1,314 2 6	—	1,314 2 6
Bees-keeping, . . . . .	2,312 15 3	417 10 10	2,790 7 1
Kneekboy Plantation, . . . . .	5,543 5 1	44 16 4	6,587 1 5
Do. Buildings, . . . . .	1,126 1 2	—	1,126 1 2
Do. Farm, . . . . .	1,034 11 11	14 0 8	1,013 12 7
Kiltinagh and Behola Planting, . . .	161 1 4	—	161 1 4
Do. Fruit-growing, . . . . .	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
* Example Holdings, . . . . .	3,110 17 2	—	3,110 17 2
Market Gardening, . . . . .	121 8 4	—	121 8 4
Do., Asparagus Culture, . . . . .	557 10 3	3 5 2	565 15 5
Fresh Egg Trade, . . . . .	41 19 3	—	41 19 3
Foxford—Gardening, Planting, &c., . .	911 13 1	155 0 0	1,096 13 1
Seeds and Manures (for sale), . . .	3,151 12 5	250 3 5	3,101 15 10
Potato Spraying, . . . . .	5,723 12 9	246 12 2	5,976 4 11
Do. Growing, . . . . .	955 10 8	—	955 10 8
	Continued on next page.		

\* From 1st October, 1891, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Technical Instruction."

## APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total for Year 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.) :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Agricultural Scheme—(con.) :</i>			
Sale of Implements, . . . . .	1,463 4 1	280 12 8	1,303 16 9
Miscellaneous Plantings, . . . .	87 12 10	84 1 1	122 0 11
*Agricultural Instruction, . . . .	6,303 16 8	—	6,303 16 8
†Agricultural Inspection and Inciden- tals, . . . . .	6,303 12 8	—	6,303 12 8
Purchase of Honey for Sale, . . . .	1,177 12 8	508 15 0	1,636 7 8
Purchase of Seed Potatoes and Onions for Sale, . . . . .	1,900 3 7	—	1,900 3 7
Parish Committee Grants, . . . .	4,841 17 1	3,813 1 11	8,651 10 0
Calf-feeding Experiments, . . . .	—	360 9 8	360 9 8
Local Agricultural Shows, . . . .	129 0 0	130 0 0	259 0
‡Organization of Agricultural Banks, .	—	250 0 0	250 0 0
Miscellaneous Votes, . . . . .	363 17 11	119 2 11	479 0 10
	127,997 1 7	17,469 19 5	145,367 1 0
<i>Fishery Scheme :</i>			
Fish Curing, . . . . .	50,293 17 9	1,144 2 3	37,438 0 0
*Instruction in Curing, . . . . .	4,782 11 3	—	4,782 11 3
*Instruction in Fishing, . . . . .	12,300 17 2	—	12,300 17 2
Steam Trawler "Jackson," . . . .	423 1 1	—	423 1 1
Charter of Steamers, . . . . .	6,301 19 6	—	6,301 19 6
Ice Hulk, Repairs, &c., . . . . .	298 18 6	—	298 18 6
Skerritt's Boats, . . . . .	1,102 15 6	—	1,102 15 6
Smaek "Marapose," . . . . .	469 8 6	—	469 8 6
Carrier Barrels, . . . . .	394 16 7	104 4 3	399 0 10
Boats, Nets, and Gear, . . . . .	5,103 18 0	899 19 2	6,073 17 2
Achill Spring Mackerel Fishery, . .	175 12 2	—	175 12 2
Aran Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . .	15,344 5 5	50 17 8	15,431 3 1
Aran Fishery (Herring), . . . . .	207 11 6	—	207 11 6
Blackod Spring Mackerel Fishery, . .	3,709 13 3	2,869 14 11	6,579 8 2
Gleggan Spring Mackerel Fishery, . .	3,318 15 4	133 3 9	3,451 19 1
Doonloughan and Chidren Fishery, . .	603 11 4	6 14 6	603 6 10
*Net Mending, . . . . .	1,024 2 9	—	1,024 2 9
Murrisk Reproductive Fund, . . . .	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
Shore Yawls, . . . . .	387 15 11	756 2 8	1,132 18 7
Large Fishing Boats, . . . . .	15,621 3 4	3,103 6 4	23,924 8 8
Mayo Yawls (for sale), . . . . .	244 5 0	—	244 5 0
Boat Building, . . . . .	1,144 9 4	1,975 14 3	3,120 3 7
	Continued on next page.		

\* From 1st October, 1899, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Technical Instruction."

† From 1st October, 1899, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Administration."

‡ See also under "Industries."

## APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE C EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1901.	Total for Year 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Fishery Schemes—(con.):</i>			
Experiment in Seine Boat Fishing, . . . . .	263 17 11	—	263 17 11
†Administration, . . . . .	8,482 2 11	—	8,482 2 11
‡Local Stores, . . . . .	1,297 2 11	—	1,297 2 11
Miscellaneous Grants, . . . . .	1,785 15 5	68 17 5	1,829 12 10
	126,728 8 6	16,085 16 2	142,814 4 8
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
†Administration—Special Inquiries, &c.,	2,636 14 2	—	2,636 14 2
Ballaghaderreen Factory, . . . . .	3,916 13 4	290 0 0	4,116 13 4
Foxford Factory, . . . . .	8,338 6 8	—	8,338 6 8
Foxford Mill Race, . . . . .	1,164 3 0	—	1,164 3 0
*Cashel National School, . . . . .	100 6 3	—	100 6 3
*Carraroe Knitting Industry, . . . . .	32 0 0	—	32 0 0
*Belmullet Weaving do., . . . . .	91 14 5	—	91 14 5
*Donegal Tweed Industry, . . . . .	818 15 7	—	818 15 7
*Industrial Classes, . . . . .	3,362 14 9	—	3,362 14 9
Ballyshannon Factory, . . . . .	137 5 7	—	137 5 7
Milford Weaving Industry, . . . . .	240 6 7	—	240 6 7
Creameries, . . . . .	20 12 1	—	20 12 1
Teelin Barrel-making, . . . . .	2,379 7 6	844 14 1	3,224 1 7
Burtonport Barrel-making, . . . . .	2,934 14 11	1,354 4 4	5,218 19 3
*Instruction in Barrel-making, . . . . .	208 12 11	—	208 12 11
Irish Industries Association— (South Donegal Industries), Grants, &c.,	2,799 6 7	—	2,799 6 7
*Moneygold Industries, . . . . .	288 1 11	—	288 1 11
Purchase and Sale of Thread, . . . . .	75 5 9	247 18 2	323 3 11
Purchase and Manufacture of Looms, . . . . .	238 14 1	88 5 4	346 19 6
Kilfinnagh Industries, . . . . .	467 13 1	—	467 13 1
* Do. Technical School, . . . . .	1,604 0 0	—	1,604 0 0
Achill Industries, . . . . .	29 8 8	—	29 8 8
Irish Agricultural Organisation So- ciety, . . . . .	492 11 9	96 0 0	588 11 9
Dublin Exhibition, . . . . .	27 5 2	—	27 5 2
Boatbuilding, . . . . .	1,099 17 7	—	1,099 17 7
Connemara Basket Industry, . . . . .	150 0 0	—	150 0 0
*Instruction in Boatbuilding, . . . . .	380 3 9	—	380 3 9
Lace for Paris Exhibition, . . . . .	64 3 3	—	64 3 3
Miscellaneous Grants, . . . . .	462 17 9	66 10 2	529 7 11
	35,625 16 1	2,797 12 1	38,324 8 2
	(Concluded on next page)		

\* Expenditure under this scheme is now charged to "Technical Instruction."

† Expenditure under this account is now charged to "Administration" sub-head.

‡ From 1st April, 1900, expenditure is charged to "General Purposes."

## APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total for Year 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.) :</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c. :</i>			
Works completed or in progress, . . . . .	62,429 12 7	3,457 2 11	65,886 15 6
*Administration, . . . . .	7,638 12 0	—	7,638 12 0
	70,068 4 7	3,457 2 11	73,525 7 6
<i>Steamer, . . . . .</i>	23,649 5 5	3,592 2 9	27,241 11 2
<i>Sinking Fund, No. 1, . . . . .</i>	14,000 0 0	—	14,000 0 0
Do, No. 2 (Steamer Depreciation Account), . . . . .	2,361 0 0	787 0 0	3,148 0 0
	16,361 0 0	787 0 0	17,148 0 0
<i>General Purposes :</i>			
Galway Bay Steamboat Co., . . . . .	6,687 6 8	700 0 0	6,787 6 8
Donegal S.S. Service, . . . . .	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,800 0 0
Telegraphs, &c., . . . . .	331 4 1	169 0 2	440 4 3
West Coast (Mayo) Steamer Service, . . . . .	511 19 9	—	511 19 9
North Coast (Mayo) do. do., . . . . .	250 0 0	—	250 0 0
Nurse for Achill, . . . . .	284 11 1	22 19 8	307 10 9
Miscellaneous Stores, &c., . . . . .	447 17 7	1,078 0 4	1,525 17 11
	5,912 19 2	2,510 0 2	11,432 19 4
<i>Interest paid on Borrowed Money, . . . . .</i>	250 10 5	247 10 0	498 0 5
<i>Repayment to Board of Works, . . . . .</i>	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	1,250 10 5	1,247 10 0	2,498 0 5
<b>IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND :</b>			
<i>Fisheries, Grants, &amp;c., . . . . .</i>	899 17 10	—	899 17 10
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway and Co. Mayo. (See also Misc. Fund), . . . . .	2,457 19 10	—	2,457 19 10
Local Contribution to Murrisk Fund refunded, . . . . .	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
	3,707 17 8	—	3,707 17 8
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c. :</i>			
Works completed or in progress, . . . . .	35,445 5 0	—	35,445 5 0
Administration, . . . . .	7,771 0 3	—	7,771 0 3
	43,216 5 3	—	43,216 5 3
<b>SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND :</b>			
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Donegal, (See also Miscellaneous Fund), . . . . .	3,936 0 1	—	3,936 0 1
Fisheries Grants (stamps, &c.) . . . . .	308 9 8	—	308 9 8
	3,513 9 9	—	3,513 9 9
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c. :</i>			
Works in Progress, . . . . .	5,344 5 2	—	5,344 5 2
Administration, . . . . .	1,075 9 10	—	1,075 9 10
	6,319 15 0	—	6,319 15 0
<b>ACHILL FUND, . . . . .</b>	954 1 10	—	954 1 10
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>910,437 0 11</b>	<b>169,271 0 10</b>	<b>1,079,708 1 9</b>

\* Expenditure under this account is now charged to "Administration" sub-head.

# APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT OF LOANS ISSUED from 31st August, 1931, to the 31st March, 1932.

Purposes for which loans were made.	Fund from which loans were made.	Total Loans made up to 31st March, 1932.		Loans made in Year 1931-1932.		Total Loans made up to 31st March, 1932.	
		£s.	Amount.	£s.	Amount.	£s.	Amount.
Agricultural Development.	Miscellaneous Fund.	11	£ 1 0.	43	£ 4 0.	54	£ 5 0 0.
	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.	42	1,082 0 0.	5	125 0 0.	47	1,207 0 0.
	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.	4	125 10 10.	—	—	4	125 10 10.
Industrial Development.	Miscellaneous Fund.	8	10,450 0 0.	—	—	8	10,450 0 0.
	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.	27	150 0 0.	14	150 0 0.	41	300 0 0.
	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.	140	1,310 17 0.	30	171 0 0.	170	1,481 17 0.
Fishery Development.	Miscellaneous Fund.	1	100 0 0.	—	—	1	100 0 0.
	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.	1,000	10,000 7 11.	700	1,000 7 10.	1,700	10,000 15 0.
	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.	200	1,507 11 0.	27	125 10 0.	227	1,632 11 0.
Public Services.	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.	1	1,000 0 0.	—	—	1	1,000 0 0.
Total.		1,281	19,377 10 0.	481	4,376 4 4.	1,762	23,753 4 4.

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## APPENDIX VI.

CORRESPONDENCE as to AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES proposed by  
COUNTY COUNCILS.

SCHEME for the IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE and for TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION approved by the County Council of Donegal, for the Rural District of Glenties, in which all the Electoral Divisions are scheduled as Congested.

I.—That a sum of £52 10s. be allocated to subsidise the owners of pedigree bulls, Shorthorn and Polled Angus, leaving as far as possible an average of three bulls for each parish in the Union.

II.—That a sum of £49 be allocated to subsidise the owners of pedigree rams. As far as possible for each parish an average of seven rams.

III.—That a sum of £15 be allocated to subsidise the owners of boar pigs, Yorkshire.

IV.—That a sum of £30 be allocated to subsidise the owners of three sire horses, Suffolk Punch, Thoroughbred and Clydesdale.

V.—That a sum of £21 be allocated for the improvement of the poultry, and that for this purpose there be established a number of centres (farm-house stations) for the sale or exchange of eggs for setting laid by hens, ducks, geese and turkeys of improved breeds, to be selected by experts of the Congested Districts Board.

VI.—That a sum of £42 be allocated as prizes for the neatest cottages, the general cleanliness and neatness of the house, both interior and exterior, and the farmstead generally, to be taken into account. That for this purpose twenty-eight first class prizes of £1 each and twenty-eight second class prizes of 10s. each be awarded to farmers in the general district of Glenties, whose Poor Law Valuation does not exceed £4. That the judges be competent persons from outside the Union to be nominated by the Technical Instruction Committee.

VII.—That a sum of £70 be allocated for prizes for the best cultivated farms, drainage and fencing to be taken into account. That for this purpose fourteen first class prizes of £2, and forty-two second class prizes of £1 each be awarded farmers in the Rural District of Glenties, whose Poor Law Valuation does not exceed £6. That the judges be competent persons from outside the Union to be nominated by the Technical Instruction Committee.

VIII.—That a sum of £30 be allocated for the instruction of boys in net-mending and boat-building, and for the general improvement of the fishing industry in the Union.

IX.—That a sum of £12 be allocated for the instruction and training of two dairymaids in Glasnevin Model Farm.

X.—That the Committee strongly recommend the establishing of three technical schools, one at Killybegs, one at Glenties, and one at Dungloe for the training of the youth, male and female,

in the various branches of technical education, such as Carpentry, Boot and Shoe making, Coopering, Embroidery, Knitting and Laundry work as soon as funds are available.

XI.—The Committee do not consider it necessary to allocate any money for flax culture at present.

13th May, 1901.

[The schemes for the Rural Districts of Dunfanaghy, Donegal, Inishowen and Milford, are of the same general character as the above.]

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COPY of MINUTE of the CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD dated 15th March, 1901.

"In future all schemes contributed to by taxation in Congested Districts and supported by contributions from the Congested Districts Board, shall be submitted to the Board, who will enter into all necessary communication with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and the amounts contributed by the Board shall be paid to the County Councils direct."

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COPY of LETTER received by the CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in reference to the Schemes proposed for the Congested Districts in County Donegal.

Dublin, 18th March, 1901.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence in regard to schemes under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act in respect of Rural Districts in the County Donegal submitted to the Department by the Congested Districts Board for consideration and approval in accordance with section 19 (4) (a) of the Act, and to your minute of the 15th instant in respect of schemes contributed to by taxation in Congested Districts and supported by contributions from the Congested Districts Board, I am directed by the Vice-President to communicate to you the views of the Department relative to these subjects.

With regard to the minute I am to state that the Department will willingly concur in the future procedure suggested, but I am to remind you that the Department cannot divest themselves of their statutory responsibility under section 19 (4) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, whereby their approval is necessary to each scheme in accordance with the provisions of which it is proposed to apply money from the rates for such scheme, or for defraying any administrative or incidental expenses incurred for the purposes of the Act.

Before discussing the Donegal schemes referred to, it should be explained that there have been special difficulties in dealing with the case of this county owing to the exceptional procedure adopted by the local authorities and owing to the great variety of recommendations in the schemes. The procedure in other counties has been that the County Council acted as the unit of local authority and endeavoured

in consultation with the Department's representatives to co-ordinate the schemes for all the Rural Districts into one county scheme before submitting them for the approval of the Department. In Donegal each Rural District Council submitted separate schemes. Furthermore, the Department, which was engaged in the formation of schemes with all the County Councils in Ireland, was obliged to concentrate attention on the live-stock scheme for 1901 since these schemes have to be put in operation at once if they are to be available for this year, and this necessitated the postponement, but only for the time being, of the consideration of most other elements of the county schemes of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. In this connection it may be mentioned that the live-stock schemes for the non-congested portions of the County Donegal have already been dealt with.

Proceeding now to the schemes under consideration it is observed that they include a certain number of recommendations which fall into three main categories:—

1. Recommendations which can be approved of at present.
2. Recommendations the principles of which may be approved, but as to which a definite opinion could not be expressed in the absence of further details and until after inspection by an expert of the Department.
3. Recommendations which are inadmissible.

#### I.—RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH CAN BE APPROVED AT PRESENT.

Under this head come:

(a.) Recommendations which may be considered part of the usual work of the Congested Districts Board in the county and of whose further proposed extension in the Congested Districts the Board approve. These include the suggestions regarding poultry and eggs, bees, swine, horses and other live stock. In the congested portions of the county the approval of the Congested Districts Board of such suggestions will be accepted by the Department. This approval will not in pursuance of the arrangement set forth in the Department's letter of 13th March apply to the schemes for the improvement of swine, horses, and other live stock in congested areas in Rural Districts which are mainly non-congested.

(b.) All the recommendations for prizes for the best kept cottages and best cultivated farms and the provision with respect to improving cottage dairies.

(c.) Recommendations for prizes for excellence in needlework, such as embroidery, sewed muslin, &c.

(d.) Scholarships to enable selected girls to obtain training in the Dairy Schools of Glasnevin and the Munster Institute.

(e.) Recommendations as to lectures on agriculture and subjects of technical instruction. (*Note.*—The system which has been adopted in other counties as regards lectures on agriculture with much success and which it is recommended should also be followed in the case of Donegal, is that a lecturer should be appointed for the county and that his services should be available for all districts in the county whether congested or non-congested.)

With respect to all these recommendations the approval of the Department is hereby given.

These include :—

## II.—RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHICH A DEFINITE OPINION CANNOT NOW BE EXPRESSED.

These include :

(a.) The recommendations for Fishery Schools in Donegal, Dunfanaghy, and Portnablagh, and for Technical schools in Glenties, Killbegs, Dungloe, Donegal, and Letterkenny. In respect of none of these proposals are sufficient details furnished to permit of any opinion being expressed. But in any case the subject involved, namely, systematic technical instruction, is of such a nature as to demand the greatest care, deliberation and method in its treatment, and before the Department could approve or even advise on a scheme it would be necessary that its experts should visit the centres concerned, confer with those interested in the work locally as to the needs and possibilities of technical instruction in the district, and make a report. Experience proves that this is the only successful method of dealing with a subject so complex and far-reaching as the establishment in any locality of a sound system of technical instruction. This is the procedure that is being adopted in the case of other counties. An inspector of the Department will visit Donegal at the earliest opportunity. It may be pointed out that the pressure on the staff of the Department in this as well as in other respects in endeavouring to meet the simultaneous demands of all the counties in Ireland is at present almost overwhelming.

(b.) The suggestions with regard to flax are in principle approved, but the detailed working-out will best be undertaken in connection with a scheme for the improvement of flax cultivation which is being determined by a special committee in conjunction with various County Councils in Ulster.

## III.—RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH ARE INADMISSIBLE.

(a.) Recommendations for grants for apparatus, &c., to National schools to enable them to carry out the new programme. The Department is precluded from applying or approving of the application of funds for any of the purposes for which funds are available under the Board of National Education.

(b.) It must be noted that grants under the Technical Instruction Acts which have hitherto been administered by the Board of Education, South Kensington, are given for instruction only (see Part III. of the Memorandum on Powers and Procedure of Local Authorities, copy attached). Hence the grants cannot be used as seems to be suggested by some of the schemes for other purposes than those of instruction.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL,  
Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Congested Districts Board,  
Dublin,

## APPENDIX VII.

## LOCATION OF STALLIONS, SEASON 1901.

County.	Station of Stallion.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.
CORK, . . .	Bantry, . . .	"Carnaroon," . . .	Hackney.
DONOGAL, . .	Carndonagh, . .	"Enthorpe Duke,"* . .	Hackney.
	Do, . . . .	"Prince," . . . .	Shire.
	Dunfanaghy, . .	"Viscount," . . . .	do.
	Do. (Ard's Farm),	"Sunbeam," . . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Ballybofey, . . .	"Romulus II," . . . .	Hackney.
	Ardara, . . . .	"Oremorse," . . . .	Hunter.
GALWAY, . .	Carrara, . . . .	"Lord Go Bang," . . .	Hackney.
	Onshel, . . . .	"Movement," . . . .	Welsh Pony.
	Clifden, . . . .	"Golden Crescent," . .	Thoroughbred.
	Do, . . . .	"Norseman,"* . . . .	Pony.
	Cughterard, . .	"Burnea Performer," . .	Hackney.
KERRY, . . .	Oaherecree, . . .	"Gay Lad III," . . . .	Hackney.
	Dingle, . . . .	"Sylvio," . . . .	Hunter.
	Kenmare, . . . .	"Sir Tatton," . . . .	Hackney.
	Castletland, . .	"Diogenes,"* . . . .	Thoroughbred
	Beaufort, . . . .	"Merry Lad,"* . . . .	Hackney.
LEITRIM, . .	Manorhamilton (Ballyboy),	"Convoy," . . . .	Hackney.
SLIGO, . . .	Achill Sound, . .	"Express IV," . . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Belmullet, . . .	"Funsier," . . . .	Thoroughbred.
	Do, . . . .	"Derwent,"* . . . .	Hackney.
	Loughurgh, . . .	"Electricity," . . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Swinford, . . . .	"Wolferton Marbles," . .	Hackney.
	Clare Island, . .	"Oscar,"* . . . .	Pony.
ROSCOMMON, .	Loughglynn, . . .	"Mahmoud," . . . .	Arab.
	Do, . . . .	"Beau," . . . .	Hackney.
SLIGO, . . .	Tohercurry (Coral- lugh),	"Fashion III," . . . .	Hackney.

\* Located after 31st March, 1901.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## LOCATION OF STALLION ASSES, SEASON 1901.

County.	Station.	Name of Ass.	Breed.
CORK, . . .	Schull, . . . .	"Kbedive," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Bantry (Adrigole), .	"Gfornitar," . . . .	Half-bred do.
	Skibbereen (Gokane),	"Don Juan II.," . . . .	Pure-bred do.
DONEGAL, . . .	Gienties, . . . .	"Montejo," . . . .	Half-bred Spanish
GALWAY, . . .	Leenane, . . . .	"Jack," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Claddingbduff, . . .	"Cervera," . . . .	do. do.
KERRY, . . .	Causeway, . . . .	"Orphan," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Keemore, . . . .	"Sancho Panza," . . . .	do. do.
	Beaufort, . . . .	"Grimaldo," . . . .	do. do.
	Rathmore, . . . .	"Don Carlos," . . . .	do. do.
	Abbeyfeale (Behen- angh), . . . .	"Felix," . . . .	do. do.
	Castlegregory, . . .	"The Count," . . . .	do. do.
	Sneem, . . . .	"Don Cesar," . . . .	Half-bred do.
	Caragh (Glencar), .	"The Old," . . . .	do. do.
LEITHAM, . . .	Dingle, . . . .	"Columbus," . . . .	do. do.
LITTIM, . . .	Ballinamore, . . .	"Bear," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Dowra, . . . .	"Campagna," . . . .	do. do.
MAYO, . . .			
	Foxford, . . . .	"Pollong," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Claremorris, . . . .	"Castello," . . . .	do. do.
	Swinford, . . . .	"Cordova," . . . .	do. do.
	Ballaghaderria, . . .	"Pollos," . . . .	do. do.
ROSCOMMON, . .	Turlough, . . . .	"Sir Gratian," . . . .	do. do.
ROSCOMMON, . .	Pairymount, . . . .	"Barossa," . . . .	Half-bred do.
	Loughglynn, . . . .	"Chateau," . . . .	Pure-bred do.
	Do., . . . .	"Ketch," . . . .	do. do.

## APPENDIX IX.

LIST of LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS of BEEKEEPERS in the  
Congested Districts.

Name of Secretary.	Address.	Association.
Miss Cotter, .	Schull, Co. Cork, . . . .	Schull
H. H. Pearson, .		
Thomas O'Donnell, .	Dunkineely, Co. Donegal, . . . .	Dunkineely.
J. J. Cunningham, .	Carriack, Co. Donegal, . . . .	Carriack.
James O'Connell, junr.,	Ballynagrown, Annascaul, Co. Kerry,	Lack.
M. J. Doherty, .	Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, . . . .	Kiltimagh.
T. Whitty, .	Tourmakeady, Co. Mayo, . . . .	Tourmakeady.
M. Feery, .	Eliglass N. S., Culleens, Co. Mayo, .	Culleens.
Andrew Wilkinson, .	Mulroy, Milford, Co. Donegal, . .	Carrigart.
John Egan, .	Castlegregory, Co. Kerry, . . . .	Castlegregory.
F. R. O'Sullivan, .	Killibonane, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, .	Bonane.
W. J. Evans, .	Shanakeale, Castlemaine, Co. Kerry,	Kool.
Rev. R. Morrison, .	Carndonagh, Co. Donegal, . . . .	Inishowen.
Owen Maguire, .	Derryrober N. S., Woodford, Co. Galway,	Woodford.
P. Casby, .	Dunmore, Tuam, Co. Galway, . . . .	Dunmore.
S. McGrath, .	Clonkeen, Kilarney, Co. Kerry, . .	Edgarvan.
Thomas Raftery, .	Meelick, Mount Kelly, Glensmaddy, Co. Galway.	Glensmaddy.
D. Fitzpatrick, .	Kilbongliu, Co. Kerry, . . . .	Lenne.
J. D. Cassidy, .	Ardara, Co. Donegal, . . . .	Ardara.
Thomas Fitzmaurice, .	Gloonsfad, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo, .	Gloonsfad.
James McDyer, .	Glenties, Co. Donegal, . . . .	Glenties.
John O'Shea, .	Adrigole, Bantry, Co. Cork, . . . .	Sugarloaf.
P. J. Barry, .	Mount Delvin N. S., Gloonsfad, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.	Mount Delvin.
J. F. O'Sullivan, .	Glenmore, Derreen, Kenmare, Co. Kerry,	Derreen.

Much of the honey produced, especially in the sea-board and mountain districts, is of exceptionally fine quality and flavour.

## APPENDIX X.

RETURN showing NUMBER of BOATS and NUMBER of MEN and BOYS engaged in the SPRING MACKEREL FISHERIES, 1900.

Fishery.	District to which Boat and Crew belong.	No. of Boats.		Crews.	
		Large.	Small.	No. of Men.	No. of Boys.
ARAN, . . . .	Aran Islands, . . . . .	13	25	161	8
	Connemara, . . . . .	13	-	89	-
	Total, . . . . .	25	25	250	8
CLEGGAN, . . . .	Cleggan, . . . . .	7	14	118	-
	Clifden, . . . . .	2	-	12	-
	Ballinakill, . . . . .	10	-	60	-
	Inishboffin and adjacent Islands,	3	16	108	2
	Total, . . . . .	22	30	298	2
DOONLOUGHAN and CLIFDEN.	Doonloughan, Total, .	2	20	160	-
BLACKSOD, . . . .	Blacksod and Ashell Island, .	9	-	38	-
	Inishkeen Island, . . . . .	-	13	52	-
	Total, . . . . .	9	13	90	-
ROUNDSTONE, . . .	Roundstone, Total, .	11	-	65	-
	Grand Total, . . . . .	60	88	803	10



# APPENDIX XL

## FISH COMMISSION.

Statement showing EXPENDITURE and REVENUE in respect of FISH COMMISSION from the 1st of August, 1894, to the 31st March, 1901.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.									REVENUE.		
	Cost of Buildings.	Purchase of Fish.	Superintendence.	Labourers' Wages.	Rent.	Locality Expenses, &c.	Minor Expenses, &c.	Stationery, &c.	Grants in aid of Fish Commission, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Sale of Fish.	Other Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1893-94.	1,550 17 4	5,350 10 0	147 0 0	156 7 0	242 11 0	400 10 0	27 11 11	—	5,596 10 10	100 0 11	0 0 0	100 0 0
1894-95.	1,700 0 0	5,750 10 4	150 0 0	170 10 0	750 10 0	150 10 11	101 0 0	—	6,851 10 1	1,100 10 10	100 10 0	1,200 0 0
1895-96.	1,111 10 11	5,500 0 0	150 11 0	470 0 0	850 10 0	100 0 0	107 0 0	100 1 4	6,711 1 10	1,100 1 1	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
1896-97.	100 10 11	5,500 10 0	150 10 10	400 0 0	100 10 10	100 10 1	100 10 0	10 10 4	6,360 10 1	1,100 10 1	100 10 0	1,200 0 0
1897-98.	170 0 0	1,750 17 0	150 10 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 7 4	100 10 0	0 0 0	2,420 14 0	1,100 10 0	100 10 0	1,200 0 0
1898-99.	100 10 4	1,000 0 0	150 10 0	100 10 10	100 1 0	100 0 10	101 0 0	—	1,451 10 0	1,100 10 0	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
1899-00.	100 0 0	700 10 0	150 10 0	100 10 0	100 0 0	100 10 0	100 0 0	—	1,150 10 0	1,100 10 0	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
1900-1901.	100 10 0	100 0 0	150 0 10	100 10 0	100 7 4	10 10 0	10 10 0	—	1,100 10 0	1,100 10 0	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
1901-1902.	100 10 0	100 10 0	150 0 0	100 10 0	100 10 0	100 0 0	100 10 0	—	1,100 10 0	1,100 10 0	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
Total.	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11	1,111 10 11

## APPENDIX XII.

During the autumn of 1900 stations for the pickling of herrings and mackerel were opened at the following places :—

*1. Downing's Bay, . . .	Co. Donegal.
*2. Magheragallon (Gweedore), . . .	"
*3. Gortnasate, . . .	"
*4. Inishcoo, . . .	"
*5. Rosbeg, . . .	"
*6. Trawneagh, . . .	"
*7. Belderrig, . . .	Co. Mayo.
*8. Portarlin, . . .	"
9. Portacloy, . . .	"
10. Rinroe, . . .	"
*11. Muingreena, . . .	"
12. Inishturk, . . .	"
*13. Inishkea, . . .	"
*14. Clare Island, . . .	"
*15. Darby's Point, . . .	"
*16. Tully, . . .	Co. Galway.
*17. Cleggan, . . .	"
*18. Inishboffin, . . .	"
*19. Doonloughan, . . .	"
20. Kilronan (Aran), . . .	"
21. Kilmurvey (Aran), . . .	"

During the spring of 1901 stations for the curing of cod, ling, and saithe were opened at the following places :—

*1. Tory Island, . . .	Co. Donegal.
2. Malinbeg, . . .	"
3. Teelin, . . .	"
4. Portarlin, . . .	Co. Mayo.
5. Portacloy, . . .	"
6. Rinroe, . . .	"

Stations marked thus (\*) were sublet to fish merchants.

APPENDIX XIII.

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COST AND EARNINGS OF LARGE FISHING  
BOATS.

## APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Cost and Earnings of LARGE FISHING BOATS

Name of Boat.	Date when Crews started Fishing.	Cost of Boat.	Cost of Repairs, Pilot, &c., for Boat.	Cost of Gear, Tackle, &c.	*Total Outlay.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Columba (Downings),	22nd July, 1897,	122 17 11	12 15 10	143 4 8	278 15 5
St. Francis, . . . .	"	122 6 11	11 16 3	150 16 1	284 18 3
St. Ambrose, . . . .	18th August, 1898,	138 2 8	11 9 8	102 5 2	251 17 6
St. Andrew I. (No. 1), .	29th Sept., 1896,	113 1 0	28 11 9	163 18 1	305 10 10
St. Anna, . . . .	13th August, 1898,	140 18 2	5 1 9	133 12 9	279 12 8
St. Balthen, . . . .	22nd July, 1897,	122 18 6	10 3 5	158 10 8	291 12 7
St. Bernard, . . . .	13th August, 1898,	139 12 9	4 19 5	95 7 0	239 12 2
St. Brendan, . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	166 7 7	28 19 11	166 3 8	361 11 2
St. Carthach, . . . .	10th Dec., 1897,	83 5 3	13 9 8	97 18 6	194 13 5
St. Andrew II., . . . .	1st Sept., 1900,	143 8 2	0 13 1	15 0 4	158 19 7
St. Andrew I. (No. 2), .	—	81 0 0	0 8 6	78 19 0	160 7 6
St. Columba, . . . .	7th August, 1898,	51 3 7	3 16 11	88 17 5	143 17 11
St. Connell, . . . .	13th August, 1898,	127 8 11	2 4 0	91 14 3	221 7 2
St. Davoc, . . . .	"	137 8 11	0 14 6	79 17 10	218 1 3
St. Eunan, . . . .	22nd July, 1897,	120 1 6	17 4 11	170 19 3	308 5 8
St. Eunan, . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	113 13 1	106 8 8	188 1 9	408 3 6
St. Finian, . . . .	13th August, 1898,	138 10 5	2 10 7	90 16 9	229 17 9
St. Findon, . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	109 14 6	24 16 0	160 4 4	294 14 10
St. James, . . . .	21st Jan., 1899,	133 16 2	7 2 8	129 10 4	270 9 2
St. Malachy, . . . .	13th August, 1898,	137 8 11	3 5 5	119 9 7	251 3 11
St. Mark, . . . .	"	132 9 1	4 2 2	97 7 8	233 18 11
St. M'Brean, . . . .	10th Dec., 1897,	80 18 5	6 10 2	132 4 2	219 12 9
St. Michael, . . . .	13th August, 1898,	141 6 4	4 10 7	85 14 3	231 11 9
St. Molaise, . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	108 7 6	24 7 7	196 2 4	328 17 5
St. Muna, . . . .	13th August, 1898,	137 8 11	1 16 8	80 1 3	219 6 10
St. Nial, . . . .	"	139 12 9	4 2 9	130 0 4	274 4 10
St. Patrick, . . . .	1st August, 1899,	51 2 7	4 9 1	99 11 6	155 4 2
St. Paul, . . . .	31st Jan., 1899,	139 12 8	6 4 2	125 19 2	271 18 0
St. Peter, . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	107 14 6	21 15 1	174 18 2	304 7 9
Baptist, . . . .	13th August, 1898,	137 9 0	3 5 9	94 10 8	235 5 5
Lord Flaroes, . . . .	11th October, 1898,	140 12 5	1 17 11	95 6 11	237 17 8
Totals, . . . .		3,707 13 1	379 7 10	3,798 11 10	7,815 17 9

\* Allowing for Outlay re-credited.  
 The above statement does not include four boats partly or wholly paid

## XIII.

(Share System) on the Donegal Coast to the 31st March, 1901.

Crew's Share of Earnings.	Amount retained by Board.			Total Net Earnings.	Name of Boat.
	Sinking Fund Account.	Instruction Account.	Total.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
490 12 5	171 17 10	48 14 0	218 11 10	619 4 3	St. Columba (Downings).
580 4 5	232 2 5	60 19 11	293 2 4	903 6 9	St. Francis.
511 11 2	173 7 5	66 13 8	260 1 1	771 12 3	St. Ambrose.
578 3 6	308 10 10	26 19 7	331 10 5	909 13 11	St. Andrew I. (No. 1).
262 17 0	98 8 1	48 4 1	144 12 2	387 9 2	St. Anna.
478 7 6	216 0 6	37 9 4	253 9 10	731 17 4	St. Brithen.
159 10 11	67 13 5	28 16 8	84 10 1	268 1 0	St. Bernard.
544 14 8	246 4 3	37 4 3	283 8 8	828 3 2	St. Brendan.
582 8 10	166 6 4	44 13 9	211 0 1	993 8 11	St. Carthach.
186 9 6	103 1 1	52 0 9	135 1 10	321 11 4	St. Andrew II.
168 7 0	38 17 10	19 8 11	68 6 9	216 13 9	St. Andrew I. (No. 2).
124 9 4	66 6 1	28 3 0	84 9 1	208 18 5	St. Columba.
272 3 11	90 8 5	45 4 3	135 12 8	467 16 7	St. Connell.
279 13 11	97 2 6	48 11 1	145 13 7	425 7 6	St. Davoc.
683 19 6	290 5 4	56 6 4	346 11 8	1,006 11 2	St. Ernan.
701 7 7	311 10 2	44 18 0	365 8 2	1,067 15 9	St. Eunan.
396 3 0	104 16 9	52 8 5	157 5 2	493 8 2	St. Finan.
648 10 5	283 8 10	47 19 2	331 8 0	979 18 5	St. Fladon.
228 1 6	77 6 5	38 13 2	115 19 7	342 1 1	St. James.
197 12 11	64 17 10	32 9 6	97 6 10	281 19 9	St. Malachy.
495 0 0	182 2 7	76 1 4	258 3 11	684 3 11	St. Mark.
543 18 4	218 0 10	53 17 2	271 18 6	826 16 4	St. M'Breacan.
168 6 4	62 16 7	26 8 2	79 4 10	227 16 2	St. Michael.
567 16 7	270 9 9	40 18 5	311 8 2	870 3 9	St. Molaise.
225 16 9	73 14 2	36 17 2	110 11 4	306 8 1	St. Mura.
258 2 2	99 7 2	45 3 8	135 10 11	468 13 1	St. Nial.
106 17 8	48 5 4	24 2 9	72 8 1	139 5 9	St. Patrick.
299 0 6	103 6 8	61 13 4	165 0 6	464 0 6	St. Paul.
626 14 0	309 16 5	60 13 1	351 9 6	1,018 3 6	St. Peter.
285 2 3	105 8 2	52 14 6	158 2 2	443 4 5	Baptist.
242 11 10	79 11 11	36 6 0	105 17 11	318 9 9	Lord Finross.
11,969 13 5	4,989 12 0	1,346 12 6	6,646 4 6	17,585 17 11	

for and transferred to new crews as shown in previous Reports.

## APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Cost and Earnings of LARGE FISHING BOATS (Share

Name of Boat.	Date when Crews received Boats.	Cost of Boat.	Cost of Repairs, Paint, &c., for Boat.	Cost of Gear, Outch, &c.	Total Outlay.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Diamond," . . .	April, 1898.	141 14 1	22 4 11	115 2 6	279 1 6
"Emerald," . . .	do.	137 1 6	24 8 10	147 17 0	309 7 3
"Goldcock," . . .	do.	165 17 0	27 8 1	142 15 9	335 1 7
"Ruby," . . .	do.	155 4 8	7 11 2	138 1 0	300 10 10
"Amethyst," . . .	March, 1899.	174 9 4	15 19 8	253 11 7	444 0 7
"Topaz," . . .	do.	178 2 10	11 0 7	171 8 9	360 12 2
"St. Derrible," . . .	do.	212 9 3	13 14 2	188 15 9	414 19 2
"Inishglora," . . .	do.	102 13 10	25 3 11	218 3 9	407 1 6
"Hermion," . . .	do.	147 14 6	12 0 6	97 9 1	257 4 1
"Pearl," . . .	March, 1900.	161 11 0	1 17 0	115 8 1	278 16 1
"Silver Spray," . . .	do.	219 3 11	2 3 3	180 6 4	401 13 6
"Blissmore," . . .	do.	185 9 10	3 1 0	178 15 4	367 6 2
"Sunfish," . . .	do.	103 3 9	1 14 0	179 11 6	249 9 3
"Dolphin," . . .	do.	171 18 9	0 17 8	195 0 0	367 16 5
"Olive Branch," . . .	do.	179 0 0	4 15 8	144 19 7	329 15 3
"Star of Oleggan," . . .	do.	103 19 7	1 4 8	111 3 2	222 7 6
"Deonella," . . .	April, 1900.	170 0 0	0 15 4	177 9 0	348 5 1
"Star of the Sea," . . .	do.	106 15 10	0 17 0	185 2 1	332 14 11
"Crough Patrick," . . .	August, 1900.	325 2 7	—	179 17 8	303 0 3
"Benmore," . . .	September, 1900.	131 18 8	0 15 6	192 19 10	315 12 0
	Totals.	3,420 11 7	178 10 11	3,286 18 6	6,886 1 0

## XIV.

System) on the Galway and Mayo Coasts to the 31st March, 1901.

Amount paid to Crew.	Amount retained by Board.			Total Net Earnings.	Balance due on Boat.	Name of Boat.
	Sinking Fund Account.	Instruction Account.	Total.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
193 13 8	81 15 0	30 8 10	112 4 10	305 13 8	137 5 6	"Diamond."
189 13 2	79 18 8	33 10 7	113 9 3	303 2 5	229 3 7	"Emerald."
240 3 1	122 17 2	48 3 4	171 9 6	411 3 7	213 4 5	"Goldseeker."
228 8 1	95 14 10	42 3 7	137 18 5	365 6 6	205 2 0	"Ruby."
223 14 10	79 7 3	83 15 7	163 2 10	445 17 8	354 13 4	"Amethyst."
184 2 1	49 1 10	53 11 2	102 13 0	385 15 1	319 13 4	"Tepal."
182 12 8	39 15 4	44 9 3	84 4 7	366 17 3	374 16 9	"St. Derrible."
175 7 10	37 14 3	42 2 9	79 15 3	365 4 1	369 7 3	"Inishglora."
119 19 4	27 12 0	30 16 3	58 8 3	178 7 7	229 12 1	"Herman."
52 11 1	11 12 6	13 2 6	24 15 0	77 6 1	237 3 7	"Pearl."
103 1 8	27 4 8	27 4 7	54 9 3	157 10 11	374 8 10	"Silver Spray."
78 5 3	17 4 3	17 4 4	34 8 7	112 13 10	350 1 11	"Slavemore."
80 18 0	20 7 11	20 8 0	40 15 11	127 13 11	329 1 4	"Sunfish."
104 7 4	21 4 7	21 4 7	42 9 2	146 14 8	345 11 10	"Dolphin."
38 19 1	5 7 8	5 17 7	12 5 3	54 4 4	284 7 7	"Olive Branch."
55 0 0	12 10 6	14 0 6	26 11 0	83 11 0	369 16 11	"Star of Oleggan."
91 18 0	15 1 4	15 1 5	30 2 9	92 0 9	333 3 9	"Deonalla."
99 15 2	16 4 9	16 4 10	32 9 7	102 4 9	336 10 2	"Star of the Sea."
81 18 9	5 7 9	5 7 8	10 15 5	42 14 2	357 12 6	"Crough Patrick."
27 2 11	NH.	—	—	19 15 1	375 12 0	"Benmore."
2508 12 0	755 3 3	645 10 7	1,331 19 10	3,333 4 0	6,118 13 10	Totals.

# APPENDIX XV.

STATEMENT showing Cost and Earnings of Yards worked on the Share System during period to 31st March, 1901.

Name of Yard.	Date when Share System Began.	Cost of Yards and Tools.	Cost of Coal and Bordwall.	Total Outlay.	Net Earnings.	Owner's Share.	Working Profit.	Depreciation Account.	Balance Due on Tools.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Catharine, .	Dec., 1898.	14 10 0	20 10 0	34 7 0	105 15 3	20 1 0	20 0 10	0 10 00	20 0 4
St. Joseph, .	do.	14 10 0	20 11 0	34 7 00	100 17 4	20 4 4	20 7 5	0 5 0	20 0 0
St. Martin L., .	do.	14 10 0	20 7 0	34 10 0	97 20 0	10 0 0	24 17 0	0 10 0	20 0 0
St. Patrick, .	do.	14 10 0	21 0 0	35 10 0	90 20 0	20 20 0	24 10 0	4 7 0	20 0 0
Thomas Plunkett, .	Feb., 1899.	14 10 0	20 10 10	34 0 0	95 27 0	20 0 0	27 0 00	4 7 0	20 0 0
St. David, .	do.	14 0 0	20 10 0	34 10 0	97 10 0	21 10 0	20 17 0	0 7 0	20 17 00
St. Columbkille, .	Dec., 1898.	12 10 0	16 10 0	28 0 0	87 0 0	21 10 0	10 10 0	0 10 0	20 0 0
St. Mary, .	do.	12 10 0	16 10 0	28 0 0	82 4 1	20 0 00	7 7 0	0 10 0	20 0 0
St. Martin St., .	do.	12 10 0	16 14 11	28 7 11	87 0 0	14 10 0	0 0 0	4 10 0	20 0 0
St. Anne, .	do.	12 0 0	16 10 1	28 10 0	82 10 0	21 10 10	7 0 0	0 10 0	20 10 0
Mary Ann, .	do.	12 0 0	16 10 0	28 10 0	80 0 10	27 0 0	0 0 0	4 10 0	20 10 0
Clear the Way, .	Jan., 1899.	14 10 0	18 0 0	32 0 0	81 2 0	20 10 0	0 10 10	0 0 0	20 0 0
St. Ede, .	do.	12 0 0	18 0 0	30 10 0	80 14 7	20 0 0	0 10 7	4 0 0	20 10 0
St. John, .	do.	12 10 0	18 0 0	30 10 0	80 10 0	20 17 0	0 10 1	4 0 0	20 7 0
Total, .		100 10 0	100 10 0	200 10 0	600 10 1	207 7 7	100 17 11	20 10 7	200 10 0



# APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the Number of Applications received for Agricultural Loans in the Year ended 31st March, 1901, and the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Loans issued.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being disposed of.
		Number.	Amount.		
County.	1	1	£ 10	1	1
Townland.	1	1	1	1	1
Urban.	1	1	1	1	1
Barony.	1	1	1	1	1
Ward.	1	1	1	1	1
Parish.	1	1	1	1	1
Electoral Division.	1	1	1	1	1
Other.	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	12	12	1,000 10 2	1	12

# APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Number of Applications received for Agricultural Loans to 31st March, 1902, the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

District.	Number of Applications received.	Loans issued.			Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being disposed of.
		Number.	Amount.			
Co. Wick.	1	1	£	10	1	1
Townland.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Urban.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barony.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ward.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parish.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electoral Division.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	12	12	1,000	10	1	12

# APPENDIX XVII.

Statements showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for FURNISH LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1901; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

Country.	Number of Applications received.	Loans Issued.		Number of Applications refused, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of.	Number of Applications being successful loans.
		Number.	Amount.		
<b>IRELAND AND CHAMP FURNISHING FUND.</b>			£   s   d.		
<b>County . . . . .</b>	26	27	100   12   0	12	10
<b>IRISH REPUBLICAN LOAN FUND.</b>					
<b>Sligo . . . . .</b>	8	9	12   0   0	1	8
<b>Mayo . . . . .</b>	50	78	877   10   0	27	21
<b>Galway . . . . .</b>	125	122	4,500   0   0	48	30
<b>Levy . . . . .</b>	24	26	1,100   10   0	5	20
<b>Cork . . . . .</b>	17	18	600   0   0	4	10
	224	253	1,200   0   0	95	79
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	250	281	1,300   0   0	107	89

## APPENDIX XIV

Examples showing the Number of Applications received for Pioneer Loans to 31st March, 1901, the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of

Country,	Number of Applications received.	Loans Made.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being required later.
		Number.	Amount.		
KNOWLANDHOOD FUND, . . . . .	1	1	£ 1 0 0	1	1
REL. AND GRANT FUNDING FUND: Banco, . . . . .	105	105	£ 47 4 4	105	0
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:					
Wigs, . . . . .	71	66	£ 13 10 1	71	1
Mays, . . . . .	664	666	£ 64 17 8	664	18
Gawes, . . . . .	764	660	£ 112 0 4	760	30
Ferry, . . . . .	664	660	£ 104 0 11	664	30
Cork, . . . . .	164	120	£ 120 10 0	164	0
Total, . . . . .	1,664	1,662	£ 411 18 4	1,664	79
Grand Total, . . . . .	1,830	1,832	£ 523 0 1	1,834	10

# APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Number of Applications received for INDUSTRIAL LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1901; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being required info.
		Number.	Amount.		
Gloucester . . . . .	27	20	200 0 0	0	0
Worcester . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Hereford . . . . .	10	10	200 0 0	0	0
Shropshire . . . . .	10	10	200 0 0	0	0
Stafford . . . . .	10	10	200 0 0	0	0
Warwick . . . . .	10	10	200 0 0	0	0
Leicestershire . . . . .	10	10	200 0 0	0	0
Nottingham . . . . .	10	10	200 0 0	0	0
Derby . . . . .	10	10	200 0 0	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2000 0 0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Number of Applications received for INDUSTRIAL LOANS to 31st March, 1901; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being required info.
		No.	Amount.		
York . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Lincoln . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Nottingham . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Derby . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Leicestershire . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Warwick . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Stafford . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Shropshire . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Worcester . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
Gloucester . . . . .	20	10	200 0 0	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2000 0 0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Amount of Advances of Repayment Installments due in respect of Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund

Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.			Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund			Total of both Funds.		
County.	Amount in £sd. March, 1904.		County.	Amount in £sd. March, 1904.		County.	Amount in £sd. March, 1904.	
	Number of Instal- ments.	Amount.		Number of Instal- ments.	Amount.		Number of Instal- ments.	Amount.
Carik, . . . . .	8	11 7 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0	Carik, . . . . .	8	11 7 0
Down, . . . . .	24	25 10 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0
Down, . . . . .	10	10 0 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0
Down, . . . . .	12	10 0 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0
Down, . . . . .	10	10 10 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0	Down, . . . . .	8	10 10 0
Total, . . . . .	100	100 0 0	Total, . . . . .	7	100 0 0	Total, . . . . .	100	100 0 0

## APPENDIX XXIII.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c., undertaken between the date of the formation of the Board and the 31st March, 1901.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
1	Donegal.	Magheracorty.	Landing Place.	£ 687	£ -	£ 687	Completed.
2	"	"	Landing Place, Repairs.	34	109	143	do.
3	"	Magheragallies.	"	243	-	243	do.
4	"	Gortacasta.	Landing Place.	58	-	58	do.
5	"	"	Sea Wall, &c.	265	-	265	do.
6	"	Loughroa.	Blasting of rocks.	110	-	110	do.
7	"	Gladsnagaragh.	Pier.	1,001	-	1,001	do.
8	"	Port Laver.	Boatlip and Breakwater.	342	-	342	do.
9	"	"	Repairs to Storm Wall.	51	-	51	do.
10	"	Inishcoe.	Landing Place.	33	-	33	do.
11	"	Rutland Island.	Landing Stage.	11	-	11	do.
12	"	Tory Island.	Landing Place.	1,083	-	1,083	do.
13	"	Barton Port.	Pier (extension).	139	-	139	do.
14	"	Killybegs.	Pier.	3,400	-	3,400	Contribution of Board of Harbours and Harbours Commission Completed.
15	"	Dunfarnaghy.	Channel.	-	73	73	do.
16	"	Whiteport.	Slip.	-	160	160	do.
17	"	Portlough Harbour.	Constructing Pier and Breakwater.	512	-	512	do.
18	"	Ilac Corra.	Constructing Sea Wall.	90	-	90	do.
19	"	Teele Lights.	Erecting 2 Lanterns.	10	-	10	do.
20	"	Falmore.	Slip.	-	170	170	do.
21	"	Grey Island.	Erecting Landing Place.	65	-	65	do.
22	"	Ballyness.	Removal of Wreck.	113	-	113	do.
23	"	"	Extension of Pier.	772	3	775	do.
24	"	Poolawaddy.	Improving Landing Place.	49	-	49	do.
25	"	Falchorrith.	"	80	-	80	do.
26	"	Loughroa Point.	Repairs to Slip.	18	-	18	do.
27	"	Rooley.	Boatlip.	662	-	662	do.
28	"	T. olin Harbour.	Clearing Berthage.	110	151	260	do.
29	"	Ballyconnell Works.	Clearing away stones.	141	-	141	do.
30	"	Inishmurray.	Landing Place.	140	-	140	do.
31	"	"	Erecting National Schoolhouse.	602	9	611	do.
32	"	Mullaghmore Harbour.	Improvements and Repairs.	348	-	348	do.
33	Mayo.	Loctarlin.	Boatlip, Breakwater, and Landing Place.	1,176	-	1,176	do.
Carried forward.				12,210	175	12,385	

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1896.	During 1895-1896.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1896.	Observations.
			Brought forward,	£ 12,380	£ 675	£ 13,055	
34	Mayo.	Porturlin.	Sea Wall.	143	-	143	Completed.
35	"	"	" Repairs.	15	-	15	do.
36	"	"	Removal of Rocks.	3	-	3	do.
37	"	Portlaoighy.	Boat-slip, Breakwater, and Landing Place.	1,179	-	1,179	do.
38	"	"	Approach Road.	37	2	39	do.
39	"	Lover.	Landing Stage.	123	-	123	do.
40	"	Mullingreena.	Landing Stage.	728	-	728	do.
41	"	"	Repairs to Slip.	5	-	5	do.
42	"	Camport.	Boat-slip and Repairs.	1,075	5	1,080	do.
43	"	Ballyglue.	Landing Place.	85	-	85	do.
44	"	Keel (Achill) Harbour.	Improving Harbour.	1,882	-	1,882	do.
45	"	Kildavnet.	Repairs to Slip.	65	-	65	do.
46	"	Inishkea.	Landing Place Approach.	25	-	25	do.
47	"	Bunnacurry.	Erecting Pier (half total cost).	40	-	40	do.
48	"	Dugort.	Erecting Pier.	1,755	120	1,874	In progress.
49	"	Rinree.	" Landing Place	90	-	90	Completed.
50	"	Tonnage Bay.	" "	424	226	650	In progress.
51	"	Valley Pier.	" "	8	-	8	do.
52	"	Darby's Point.	Landing Lights.	-	7	7	Completed.
53	"	Porturlin.	Pier and Approach Road.	164	-	164	do.
54	Galway.	Inishbofin.	Landing Place.	37	-	37	do.
55	"	Inishark.	"	145	-	145	do.
56	"	Boscodillick.	Pier.	603	-	603	do.
57	"	Asghismore.	Landing Place.	295	-	295	do.
58	"	Chilfen.	Beacons and Buoy.	269	-	269	do.
59	"	Kilkeran.	Dredging to Pier, &c.	92	-	92	do.
60	"	Derryna.	Pier and Beacons.	295	-	295	do.
61	"	Cashel.	Improvements to existing Pier.	140	-	140	Contribution to County.
62	"	Kilmurvey.	Repairs to Pier.	13	-	13	Completed.
63	"	"	Landing Place and Approach.	245	-	245	do.
64	"	"	Connecting Pier and Causeway.	21	-	21	do.
65	"	Kilronan.	Dredging.	91	-	91	do.
66	"	"	Harbour Light, No. 1.	67	-	67	do.
67	"	"	" No. 2.	59	-	59	do.
68	"	"	Pier Repairs.	61	-	61	do.
			Carried forward,				

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observation.
			Brought forward,	£	£	£	
69	Galway.	Inishmaan, . .	Boatlip, . .	428	-	428	Completed.
70	"	Killary, . .	Harbour Marks, .	430	-	430	do.
71	"	Lettermeen, . .	Bridge, . .	130	-	130	do.
72	"	Cloggan, . .	Harbour Improvement,	696	16	612	do.
73	"	Derrynaclogh, .	Erecting Landing Place,	65	-	65	do.
74	"	Roundstone Pier,	Removal of Rocks, .	19	-	19	do.
75	"	Maac, . .	Erecting Pier and Approach,	2,191	-	2,191	do.
76	"	Doonoughan, . .	Landing Place and Approach Road,	238	-	238	do.
77	"	Kiggul, . .	Improving Landing Place,	38	-	38	do.
78	"	Fennish Island, .	Pier, . .	74	31	105	do.
79	"	Lyon Head, . .	Light, . .	131	-	131	do.
80	"	Cleggan Head, .	Light, . .	132	10	142	do.
81	"	Deer Island, . .	Light, . .	3	90	93	In progress.
82	"	South Aran, . .	Clearing Strand, &c.,	-	90	90	Work suspended.
83	Kerry,	Meenaghanna, .	Landing Place and Breakwater,	1,359	-	1,359	Completed.
84	"	" . .	Repairs to Landing Place,	10	-	10	do.
85	"	Saean, . .	Quay, . .	1,172	-	1,172	do.
86	"	" . .	Approach Road, . .	50	-	50	do.
87	"	Brandon Creek, .	Landing Place, . .	921	-	921	do.
88	"	" . .	Approach Road, . .	144	-	144	do.
89	"	" . .	Protection Wall, . .	381	-	381	do.
90	"	" . .	Removal of Rocks, .	97	-	97	do.
91	"	Glaskebeg, . .	" . .	95	-	95	do.
92	"	Blasket Island, .	Pier and Breakwater,	381	-	381	do.
93	"	Glasba and Tallig,	Small Quays, . .	303	-	303	do.
94	"	Glasba Quay, . .	Additional Works, .	64	-	64	do.
95	"	Coomanna, . .	Pier and Slip, . .	2,308	-	2,308	do.
96	"	" . .	Addition to Pier, &c.,	876	-	876	do.
97	"	Trawaghtoun, . .	Breakwater and Slip,	1,163	39	1,202	do.
98	"	" . .	Repairs, . .	19	-	19	do.
99	"	Boat Cove, . .	Quay, Slip, and Approach,	1,081	-	1,081	do.
100	"	Derrymane, . .	Landing-place and Bridge,	242	-	242	do.
101	"	" . .	Beacons and Landing Marks,	205	-	205	do.
102	"	West Cove, . .	Quay and Beacons, .	750	-	750	do.
103	"	" . .	Additional Beacons, .	42	-	42	do.
			Carried forward, .	60,848	1,320	62,177	



## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.	During 1903-1904.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.	Observations.
			Brought forward.	£ 46,848	£ 1,329	£ 48,177	
104	Kerry.	Scruggane, . . .	Pier and Boat Slip . . .	1,410	-	1,410	Completed.
105	"	Coscrowa Harbour, . . .	Improving Landing Place, . . .	34	-	34	do.
106	"	Tahilla, . . .	Quay, . . .	-	200	200	Contribution to Co.
107	"	Glen Boat Cove, . . .	Additional Works, . . .	2	-	2	Work suspended.
108	"	Killorglin, . . .	Boat Slip, . . .	302	-	302	Completed.
109	"	Rineen and Lohar Landing Places, . . .	Removing Rocks, . . .	15	-	15	do.
110	"	Ooshankenny, . . .	" . . .	217	-	217	do.
111	"	Oonaulanghey, . . .	" . . .	37	-	37	do.
112	"	Garranes Boat Slip, . . .	" . . .	48	-	48	do.
113	"	Allahemore, . . .	Removing Rocks, . . .	20	-	20	do.
114	"	Roads, . . .	Extension of Slip, . . .	380	2	382	In progress.
115	Cork,	Gortlave, . . .	Boat Slip, . . .	73	30	103	Completed.
116	"	Glanroon, . . .	Boat Slip, . . .	-	11	11	In progress.
117	"	Do., additional works, . . .	Extension to Pier, &c., . . .	146	-	146	Completed.
118	"	" . . .	Approach to Slip, . . .	97	-	97	do.
119	"	Bere Island, . . .	Pier and Approach Road, . . .	1,123	-	1,123	do.
120	"	Gartinish, . . .	Boat Slip and Retaining Wall, . . .	813	-	813	do.
121	"	Trafalgar, . . .	Boat Slip, . . .	223	-	223	do.
122	"	Trafalgar, . . .	Parapet Wall, . . .	45	-	45	do.
123	"	Gortavullig, . . .	Construction of Slip, . . .	222	20	242	do.
124	"	" . . .	Improvements to Pier, . . .	168	-	168	do.
125	"	Casalough, . . .	Landing Place, . . .	67	-	67	Contribution to Co.
126	"	Schull Pier, . . .	Grant to Co. Authorities to lengthen Pier, . . .	600	-	600	Completed.
127	"	Glengarriff Sand Quay, . . .	Rebuilding Quay, . . .	145	-	145	do.
128	"	Gortahing Pier, . . .	Contribution to Co. Authorities to build Pier, . . .	100	-	100	do.
129	"	Toor Boat Slip, . . .	Erecting Slip, . . .	319	-	319	do.
130	"	Toor Approach, . . .	Approach Road to Slip, . . .	60	-	60	do.
131	"	Canly's Cove, . . .	Slip and Approach, . . .	490	46	536	do.
132	"	Ardgroom Harbour, . . .	Erection of Beacons, . . .	156	-	156	do.
133	"	" . . .	Sea Wall, . . .	20	-	20	Contribution to County, Completed.
134	"	Trafalgar, . . .	Repairs to Pier and Boat Slip, . . .	146	-	146	do.
135	"	Castletown Bore, . . .	Extension of Pier, . . .	194	-	194	Contribution to County, Completed.
136	"	Dooneen, . . .	Pier, . . .	-	33	33	In progress.
Total spent on Marine Works, . . .				47,684	1,871	49,555	

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE OF PIERES, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1906.	During 1905-1906.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1906.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
		Brought forward, . . . . .	47,084	1,671	48,755	
		ROADS AND OTHER INLAND WORKS:—				
137	Donegal,	Redensie Road, . . . . .	192	-	192	Completed.
138	"	Cloontagh Road, . . . . .	186	-	186	do.
139	"	Rosapenna Road, . . . . .	424	-	424	do.
140	"	Meenformla Road, . . . . .	160	-	160	do.
141	"	Meeragh Road, . . . . .	124	-	124	do.
142	"	Glendowan Road, . . . . .	474	-	474	do.
143	"	Cark Road, . . . . .	544	-	544	do.
144	"	Glassan and Glack Road, . . . . .	216	-	216	do.
145	"	Derryconner Strand Road, . . . . .	161	-	161	do.
146	"	Knockfoia Road, . . . . .	1,307	-	1,307	do.
147	"	Meenband to Lough Anure, . . . . .	937	2	939	do.
148	"	Lough Anure to Crohly Bridge, . . . . .	1,038	-	1,038	do.
149	"	Croaghanshallog to Cloghbolls Road, . . . . .	1,415	-	1,415	do.
150	"	Cloghbolls to Meenagowan Road, . . . . .	1,661	-	1,661	do.
151	"	Russell's Ferry to Mass Road, . . . . .	1,409	-	1,409	do.
152	"	Dungloe to Crohlyboyle Road, . . . . .	1,243	-	1,243	do.
153	"	Killyfenned Road, . . . . .	783	-	783	do.
154	"	Maghera Road, . . . . .	638	-	638	do.
155	"	Cladnagearagh Road, . . . . .	369	-	369	do.
156	"	Lough Derg Road, . . . . .	605	-	605	do.
157	"	Cashelard Road, . . . . .	249	-	249	do.
158	"	Macnora Road, . . . . .	30	-	30	do.
159	"	" (Relief Works), . . . . .	15	-	15	Taken over by Irish Government Contributions.
160	"	Donegal Bridge, . . . . .	500	-	500	Completed.
161	"	Meenashock Paths, . . . . .	129	-	129	do.
162	"	Gweebarra Viaduct, . . . . .	200	-	200	do.
163	"	Gweebarra North Approach, . . . . .	8,195	-	8,195	do.
164	"	" South " . . . . .				
165	"	" Bridge " . . . . .				
166	"	Kinsaleagh Drainage, . . . . .	254	-	254	do.
167	"	Rellan River Bridge, . . . . .	-	30	30	In progress
168	"	Dunaff Drainage, . . . . .	-	5	5	do.
		Carried forward, . . . . .	73,797	1,708	75,505	

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1899-1900.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	Observations.
		Brought forward, . . . . .	£ 30,787	£ 1,708	£ 32,495	
166	Donegal.	Teelin Waterworks, . . . . .	-	13	13	—
170	"	Crait Island, connection with Mainland, . . . . .	200	-	200	Completed.
171	"	Derryough Road and Bridge, . . . . .	-	15	15	In progress.
172	"	Largymacraugh Road, . . . . .	45	-	45	Taken over from Irish Government.
173	"	Gortnamo Road, . . . . .	102	-	102	Completed.
174	"	Cloughbelle Bridge, . . . . .	55	-	55	do.
175	"	Drinnacross Bridge, . . . . .	180	-	180	do.
176	"	Kilnasleagh to Meenabund, . . . . .	747	-	747	do.
177	"	Owontacker River Bridge, . . . . .	6	-	6	do.
178	"	Falchorrib Road, . . . . .	95	-	95	do.
179	"	Malinbeg Water Supply, . . . . .	100	-	110	do.
180	"	Copproy Bridge, . . . . .	65	-	65	Contribution to Co. Authorities.
181	"	Stranghter Road, . . . . .	40	40	80	do.
182	"	Dunkineely Footbridge, . . . . .	-	5	5	Completed.
183	"	Cornagilla Road Bridge, . . . . .	125	-	125	do.
184	"	Cashel and Common Bridge, . . . . .	20	-	20	do.
185	"	Ballynallagh Road, . . . . .	50	-	50	do.
186	"	Ballyliffin Drainage, . . . . .	138	-	138	Contribution to Local Committee.
187	"	Martle Hill Road, . . . . .	51	-	44	Contribution to Co. Authorities.
188	"	Meenycasson Footbridge, . . . . .	3	-	3	In progress.
189	"	Inver Roads, . . . . .	50	-	50	do.
190	Louth.	Kilnabrid Road, . . . . .	400	-	400	Contribution to County.
191	"	Gubacree Road, . . . . .	72	63	135	do.
192	"	Melvin Road, . . . . .	227	-	227	Contribution to Co. (In progress.)
193	"	Cloverhill Road, . . . . .	45	137	182	do.
194	"	Edin Drainage, . . . . .	175	-	175	In progress.
195	"	Ballinamore Footbridge, . . . . .	20	-	20	do.
197	"	Angarim Pass Bridge, . . . . .	-	20	20	do.
197	Mayo.	Conagham to Knockbaha Road, . . . . .	230	-	230	Completed.
198	"	Carran (Bollinglanna) Road, . . . . .	30	-	30	Contribution to Co. for Repairs.
199	"	River Ayle Drainage, . . . . .	145	-	145	Suspended.
200	"	Knockbaha to Lacken Road, . . . . .	428	-	428	Completed.
201	"	Porturlin Road, . . . . .	141	-	141	do.
202	"	Porturlin to Ballytaggle Road, . . . . .	165	-	165	do.
		Carried forward, . . . . .	86,480	2,802	89,282	

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
		Brought forward, . . . . .	86,489	2,002	88,491	
203	Mayo, .	Madingoreena Road, . . . . .	284	-	284	Completed.
204	" .	Tonatonvalley Road, . . . . .	138	-	138	do.
205	" .	Dooniver Road, . . . . .	34	-	34	do.
206	" .	Bunscurry Road, . . . . .	207	-	207	do.
207	" .	Derrymore Road, . . . . .	178	-	178	do.
208	" .	" Fencosa, . . . . .	33	-	33	do.
209	" .	Inver Approach Road, . . . . .	89	-	89	do.
210	" .	Caher Wharf—Lough Mask, . . . . .	168	-	168	do.
211	" .	Bobole Road, . . . . .	265	-	265	do.
212	" .	" " (New), . . . . .	11	-	11	Compensation.
213	" .	Dhulough Road, Section A, . . . . .	235	-	235	Completed.
214	" .	" " " B, . . . . .	769	-	769	do.
215	" .	" " " C, . . . . .	341	-	341	do.
216	" .	" " " D, . . . . .	263	-	263	do.
217	" .	" " Aasleagh Bridge, . . . . .	1,037	-	1,037	do.
218	" .	" " Fences, . . . . .	218	-	218	do.
219	" .	" " Lake Section, . . . . .	4,696	-	4,696	do.
220	" .	" " Maintenance, &c., . . . . .	343	-	343	do.
221	" .	Achill Sound Road Repairs, . . . . .	30	-	30	do.
222	" .	Granny River Bridge, . . . . .	83	-	83	do.
223	" .	Glan Valley Road, . . . . .	50	-	50	do.
224	" .	Crimlin Road, . . . . .	149	-	149	Contribution to County.
225	" .	Garter Bridge, . . . . .	111	-	111	Completed.
226	" .	Shammar Mountain Road, . . . . .	233	-	233	Completed.
227	" .	Listrinane Road, . . . . .	7	-	7	Taken over from Irish Government do.
228	" .	Knock Road, . . . . .	110	-	110	do.
229	" .	Tonnaghbeg Road, . . . . .	109	-	109	do.
230	" .	Salla Bridge, . . . . .	34	-	34	do.
231	" .	Doega Bridge, . . . . .	23	-	23	do.
232	" .	Jubilee Road, Sections A and B, . . . . .	1,035	-	1,035	Completed.
233	" .	Bountonlon Bridge, . . . . .	34	-	34	do.
234	" .	Atymoss Bridge, . . . . .	20	-	20	do.
235	" .	" Road, . . . . .	10	-	10	Compensation.
		Carried forward, . . . . .	88,489	2,002	88,491	

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1906.	Derision 1905-1906.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1906.	Observations.
		Brought forward, . . .	£ 88,889	£ 1,373	£ 88,038	
236	Mayo, .	Burren E. D. Road, . . .	307	-	307	Contribution to County.
237	"	Glenamoy Bridges . . .	204	-	204	Completed.
238	"	Keel Strand Road (Repairs), . . .	94	-	94	Contribution to County.
239	"	Clogher Road, . . .	27	60	27	do.
240	"	Cloghermore Roads and Drainage, . . .	294	1	295	Grant in Aid.
241	"	Kilvine and Ballindine Improvements, . . .	20	-	20	do.
242	"	Killmogh Drainage, . . .	203	-	200	do.
243	"	Keem Road, . . .	50	35	25	In progress.
244	"	Mullahowsey Bridge, . . .	34	-	24	Completed. Contribution to County.
245	"	Pollagh Drainage, . . .	50	-	50	Grant in Aid.
246	"	Gortmore Road and Wharf on Lough Mask, . . .	228	-	228	Completed.
247	"	Killaseer Bridge, . . .	-	213	213	In progress.
248	Galway, .	Derry School to Cappanacreeha Road, . . .	268	-	268	Completed.
249	"	Cappanacreeha to Owenbrin Bridge Road, . . .	376	-	376	do.
250	"	Owenbrin River Bridge, . . .	611	-	611	do.
251	"	Owenbrin River to Killsteean Road, . . .	240	-	240	do.
252	"	Killsteean to Gortmore Road, . . .	125	-	125	do.
253	"	Aran Water Supply, . . .	600	-	600	do.
254	"	Aran Water Tanks, . . .	24	-	24	do.
255	"	Bungowla Road, . . .	440	-	440	do.
256	"	Ardaghrevagh Road, . . .	167	-	167	do.
257	"	Clifden and Clappan Road (Repairs), . . .	25	-	25	do.
258	"	Oashleen Road, . . .	270	-	270	do.
259	"	Ardsweil Road, . . .	131	-	131	do.
260	"	Moynas Road, . . .	-	-	-	
261	"	Glinsk Road, . . .	1,249	-	1,249	do.
262	"	Letterard Road, . . .	-	-	-	
263	"	Dodder Road, . . .	228	-	228	do.
264	"	Furbough Road, . . .	503	-	503	do.
265	"	Bealadangan Drawbridge and Approach Road, . . .	2,585	-	2,585	do.
266	"	Annaghavan Causeway, . . .	414	-	414	Taken over from Irish Government.
267	"	Carrigloghann Causeway, . . .	2,328	-	2,328	do.
268	"	Knockboy Water Supply, . . .	71	-	71	Completed.
269	"	Woodford Road, . . .	250	125	275	In progress.
		Carried forward, . . .	101,051	2,107	103,493	

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
		Brought forward,	£ 101,654	£ 2,407	£ 103,461	
270	Galway.	Trabean Approach Road,	16	-	16	Completed.
271	"	Glenamaddy Road,	1	60	61	Contribution to County.
272	"	Cloggan Water Supply,	77	-	77	Completed.
273	"	Our R.D. Road,	347	67	404	In progress. Contribution to County.
274	Kerry.	Fahamore Road,	336	-	336	Completed.
275	"	Foilelea Road Bridge,	45	-	45	Contribution to County.
276	"	Coom Road,	156	-	156	Completed.
277	"	Extension,	62	-	62	do.
278	"	Slea Head Road,	255	-	255	do.
279	"	Glanmore Bridge,	133	-	133	Contribution to County.
280	"	Derrynane Approach Road,	105	-	105	Completed.
281	"	Buncourrig Road,	400	-	400	Contribution to County.
282	"	Callora Road and Slip,	160	-	160	do.
283	"	Owenmore River Bridge (Bag Slide),	100	-	100	Completed.
284	"	Kerry Bog Slide—Clearing Drains, &c.,	114	-	114	do.
285	"	Dorreen R. D. Roads (Repairs),	60	-	60	Contribution to County.
286	"	Knockmoghla Road,	250	-	250	Contribution to County of half of work.
287	"	Coomsnaile Cove Road,	200	-	200	do.
288	"	Reeneragh Road,	10	-	10	Contribution.
289	"	Rineen to Reemearagh Road,	411	-	411	do.
290	"	Coom R. D. Roads,	200	-	200	Contribution to County.
291	"	Annaghbeg Bridge,	61	-	61	Completed.
292	Cork.	Roanabuliga Road,	10	-	10	Grant.
293	"	Gortavally Bridge,	-	8	8	Completed.
294	"	Cusheen (Schull) Road,	25	-	25	Contribution to County.
295	"	Glenlough Road,	64	-	64	do.
296	"	Droony Strand Road,	28	-	28	do.
297	"	Dooen Road,	-	105	105	In progress.
298	"	Adrigole River Bridge,	6	-	6	Contribution to County.
299	"	Trillick Road,	-	43	43	do.
300	Recommend.	Arigna Road Repairs,	4	-	4	Completed.
		Totals,*	104,575	2,769	107,644	

\* The amount here charged against the several works is less than the total shown in the audit account, appendix IV., owing to cost of stores brought not yet being apportioned to particular works in recent years.

APPENDIX XXIV.



AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

## RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL BANCs

No.	Name of Society and County in which situated.	Members.	Date of Registration.	Loan Capital.	Deposits Repaid.	Interest on Loans.	Interest on Deposits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Athymon, Co. Mayo, . . .	29	22 Mar., 1893,	104 0 0	—	3 1 2	1 11 2
2	Addergroole, Co. Mayo, . . .	16	7 Mar., 1893,	304 0 0	—	17 1 1	11 3 1
3	Belmullet, Co. Mayo, . . .	144	8 May, 1891,	247 0 0	50 0 0	15 13 7½	12 9 4
4	Barriscarra, Co. Mayo, . . .	45	9 Feb., 1893,	100 0 0	—	3 5 6	2 5 1
5	Baniscoe, Co. Mayo, . . .	244	21 Feb., 1893,	540 0 0	173 0 0	98 2 0	15 5 2
6	Inver, Co. Donegal, . . .	35	18 Apr., 1893,	159 0 0	35 0 0	9 1 0½	4 13 18
7	Ann Inles, Co. Galway, . . .	77	30 June, 1893,	237 5 1	30 0 0	10 11 10	6 1 3
8	Kilcommon, Erris, Co. Mayo, . . .	31	23 Mar., 1893,	125 12 10	5 0 0	7 1 5	2 15 10
9	Killybegs, Co. Donegal, . . .	25	14 Apr., 1893,	135 0 0	—	9 1 5½	6 7 9
10	Rossmuck, Co. Galway, . . .	54	9 Mar., 1893,	131 8 7	—	5 9 0½	2 0 3
11	Spiddal, Co. Galway, . . .	89	17 Mar., 1893,	182 0 0	—	8 10 9	3 12 1
12	Kilnasser, Co. Mayo, . . .	19	10 Nov., 1893,	50 0 0	—	2 1 3	1 5 0
13	Bangor Erris, Co. Mayo, . . .	34	9 June, 1900,	30 0 0	—	0 17 8	0 13 11
14	Glenhest, Co. Mayo, . . .	25	19 Mar., 1900,	126 0 0	—	2 0 2	1 4 1
15	Logboy, Co. Mayo, . . .	27	12 Nov., 1900,	60 0 0	—	—	—
16	Olegher, Co. Donegal, . . .	45	14 Feb., 1901,	63 0 0	—	—	—
17	Glenfeld, Co. Mayo, . . .	10	25 Mar., 1901,	50 0 0	—	—	—
18	Townsville, Co. Donegal, . . .	40	22 Feb., 1901,	50 0 0	—	—	—
19	Kilmacrennan, Co. Donegal, . . .	48	27 Apr., 1893,	83 0 0	10 0 0	5 9 7	2 0 6
20	Lelma, Co. Mayo, . . .	49	12 Dec., 1893,	55 0 0	14 0 0	1 15 10	1 4 11
21	Geemla, Co. Mayo, . . .	193	15 Nov., 1893,	102 18 0	09 0 0	6 10 3	2 7 4
22	Clare Island, Co. Mayo, . . .	104	15 Jan., 1893,	106 0 0	—	3 19 0	2 10 0
23	Glen, Co. Galway, . . .	59	18 Feb., 1893,	100 0 0	—	3 17 11	1 4 6
24	Minna, Co. Galway, . . .	43	23 Feb., 1894,	110 0 0	—	4 14 10½	2 13 4
25	Moyoulien, Co. Galway, . . .	60	30 Sept., 1893,	250 0 0	309 0 0	12 14 5	8 5 3
26	Bohola, Co. Mayo, . . .	—	23 Nov., 1893,	—	—	—	—
27	Termon, Co. Donegal, . . .	—	4 Feb., 1893,	—	—	—	—
28	Burton Port, Co. Donegal, . . .	—	15 Feb., 1893,	—	—	—	—
29	Annaghdown, Co. Galway, . . .	—	21 Mar., 1893,	—	—	—	—
30	Mount Partry, Co. Mayo, . . .	33	27 Mar., 1893,	100 0 0	—	4 7 1	2 10 0
31	Burren, Co. Mayo, . . .	61	5 Apr., 1893,	140 0 0	—	0 12 3	2 18 5
32	Cloughanessy, Co. Donegal, . . .	27	23 June, 1893,	100 0 9	—	9 7 7	1 10 10
33	Lettermore, Co. Galway, . . .	23	5 Jan., 1900,	55 0 0	—	1 1 11	0 6 0
34	Murneen, Co. Mayo, . . .	40	27 Jan., 1900,	50 0 0	—	1 0 11½	1 4 0
35	Kilvine and Bulladine, Co. Mayo, . . .	—	12 Mar., 1900,	50 0 0	—	—	—
36	Bekno, Co. Mayo, . . .	20	30 Mar., 1900,	100 0 0	—	2 7 7	1 16 0
37	Glendaborkay, Co. Donegal, . . .	50	12 July, 1890,	87 10 0	—	4 4 5	2 17 10
38	Moore, Co. Roscommon, . . .	15	5 Oct., 1890,	12 0 0	28 0 0	1 15 5	1 5 4
39	Glenbur, Co. Galway, . . .	7	12 June, 1893,	50 0 0	—	—	—
40	Crinia, Co. Mayo, . . .	40	7 May, 1900,	50 0 0	—	—	—
41	Bala and Balacarra, Co. Mayo, . . .	58	28 Oct., 1893,	50 0 0	—	9 14 3	1 5 9
42	Kilmore Erris, Co. Mayo, . . .	51	21 Feb., 1893,	80 0 0	—	5 6 7	1 1 7
	Total, . . .	2,194		4,475 19 5	661 6 0	198 7 1	110 7 9½



## XXIV.

## IN THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS, 1900.

Loans Granted.	Rates, Fines, and Entrance Fees.	Sundry Expenses.	Loans Repaid.	Nett Loss.	Nett Profit previous years.	Nett Profit, 1900.	No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
103 10 0	0 2 6	—	50 10 0	—	4 9 3	1 12 8	1
298 0 0	0 3 8	0 9 3½	360 0 0	—	4 3 4	5 12 0½	2
388 0 0	{ 0 13 3* 0 8 0 }	0 2 11	305 10 0	—	9 19 4½	4 7 9½	3
60 0 0	—	—	51 10 0	—	2 5 1	0 17 5	4
595 0 0	—	1 11 5	593 0 0	—	10 10 10	11 5 5	5
141 0 0	0 5 0	0 10 4½	153 10 0	—	3 13 0	4 3 8	6
517 0 0	0 9 0	0 5 2	234 10 0	—	4 17 5	4 14 5	7
326 0 0	0 19 0	0 12 5	223 10 0	—	2 17 6	4 12 1	8
207 0 0	0 4 5	0 4 4½	176 0 0	—	1 14 7	2 14 10	9
259 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 2	93 15 0	—	2 0 4	2 19 5½	10
137 0 0	0 7 5	0 13 8	166 0 0	—	5 5 8½	4 12 5	11
61 0 0	0 5 0	0 13 10	50 0 0	—	0 5 8	0 8 5	12
60 0 0	2 3 0	1 4 6	—	—	—	1 3 4	13
125 0 0	0 17 0	0 5 0	—	—	—	1 14 1	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
148 0 0	0 12 0	0 11 6	145 2 0	—	2 12 0	3 9 7	19
76 0 0	0 5 6	—	65 0 0	—	1 30 6½	0 10 4½	20
205 0 0	1 15 3	0 5 0	269 0 0	—	4 0 6	4 13 2	21
68 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	75 30 0	—	3 0 4½	1 0 6	22
86 10 0	0 5 0	0 14 2	35 10 0	—	1 2 5	2 4 8	23
112 16 0	0 9 0	0 7 1	82 10 0	—	1 0 10½	2 3 5½	24
590 10 0	0 5 0	0 8 4	546 10 0	—	2 14 8½	4 4 5	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
115 8 6	0 3 8	0 7 5	86 6 0	—	0 10 11	1 12 2	30
257 10 0	1 4 4	8 15 2	178 15 0	—	0 15 11	0 5 7	31
92 0 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	50 10 0	—	0 6 11	0 12 9	32
82 10 0	0 8 0	0 0 7	11 10 0	—	—	1 4 4	33
65 0 0	1 11 7½	0 8 8	3 0 0	—	—	1 5 11	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
129 5 1	0 10 0	0 10 2	40 10 0	—	—	0 13 6	36
100 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	82 0 0	—	1 6 7	1 2 7	37
16 0 0	0 1 0	0 6 0	31 0 0	—	0 1 8	0 4 7	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
47 3 2	0 7 0	0 5 0	54 12 2	—	1 19 5	1 11 8	41
72 14 0	1 2 0	0 2 6	79 0 0	—	4 11 2	5 4 8	42
5,100 ± 9	17 8 1½	10 8 7½	4,921 1 2	—	39 16 11	33 17 3½	

\*Refund.

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## APPENDIX XXV.

LIST of PARISHES to which GRANTS have been made under the  
PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME, for period to 31st March, 1901.

Parish.	Poor Law Union.	Amount Voted.
		£ s. d.
Achenry, . . . . .	Tobercurry, . . . . .	90 0 0
Aghcos, . . . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	100 0 0
Aghish, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	90 0 0
Attymore, . . . . .	Ballina, . . . . .	200 0 0
Anghamore, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	380 0 0
Adrigole, . . . . .	Castletown, . . . . .	120 0 0
Becks, . . . . .	Ballina, . . . . .	25 0 0
Ballaghaderrie, . . . . .	Swinford, &c., . . . . .	300 0 0
Ballinlough, . . . . .	Claremorris and Castlerough, . . . . .	360 0 0
Ballyeroy, . . . . .	Donagh, . . . . .	200 0 0
Ballyhaunis, . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	240 0 0
Belmullet, . . . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	200 0 0
Behola, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	340 0 0
Bennicoisan, . . . . .	Ballina, . . . . .	160 0 0
Bunnisadden, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	110 0 0
Burrischole (Newport), . . . . .	Westport, . . . . .	100 0 0
Bekn, . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	200 0 0
Carmacastle, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	450 0 0
Charlstown, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	320 0 0
Claremorris, . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	260 0 0
Curry, . . . . .	Tobercurry, . . . . .	300 0 0
Drumcliffe, . . . . .	Edgo, . . . . .	60 0 0
Foxford, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	210 0 0
Geesala or Banger-Erria, . . . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	100 0 0
Garteen, . . . . .	Boyle, . . . . .	130 0 0
Islandeady, . . . . .	Westport, . . . . .	130 0 0
Keslogues, . . . . .	Castlebar, . . . . .	60 0 0
Kilglass, . . . . .	Drumcree West, . . . . .	120 0 0
Killasser, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	400 0 0
Kilmattigue, . . . . .	Tobercurry, . . . . .	300 0 0
Kilmavea, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	730 0 0
Kiltinagh, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	701 0 0
Kilvine, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	60 0 0
Knock, . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	200 0 0
Loughalyn and Liscull, . . . . .	Castlerough, . . . . .	280 0 0
Fartry, . . . . .	Ballinrobe, . . . . .	100 0 0
Stralide, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	20 0 0
Swinford, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	790 0 0
Tubbercurry, . . . . .	Tobercurry, . . . . .	335 10 0
		£ 9,350 10 0

## APPENDIX XXVI.

## BLACKBOD FISHERY, 1900—EARNINGS OF BOATS.

Name of Boat.	Class of Boat.	District to which Boat belongs.	Total Earnings.
Amethyst, . . .	2nd Class,	Board's Share-Boats, manned by Crews from Blackbod and Achill.	£ s. d.
Dolphin, . . .	"		107 17 7
Doonalla, . . .	"		45 0 7
Inisglora, . . .	"		45 13 5
Silverspray, . . .	"		100 1 9
Stevensmore, . . .	"		84 17 9
Star of the Sea, . . .	"		65 19 3
St. Derible, . . .	"		34 8 11
Sunfish, . . .	"	Inishkea Islands, . . .	110 3 0
Colleen Bawn, . . .	2nd Class Lookawn,		49 18 5
Helena, . . .	"		0 19 0
Mara, . . .	"		0 0 0
St. Anne, . . .	"		27 18 4
St. Bridget, . . .	"		21 19 6
St. Columba, . . .	"		11 15 10
St. Helena, . . .	"		35 15 2
St. John, . . .	"		23 16 10
St. Mary, . . .	"		46 1 4
St. Patrick I., . . .	"		26 5 4
St. Patrick III., . . .	"		32 10 3
Mary, . . .	Corragh,	Achill Islands, . . .	39 14 0
St. Patrick II., . . .	"		14 3 0
		Total, . . .	20 13 2
			4979 18 4

## APPENDIX XXVII.

## BLACKSOD SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

## STATEMENT OF RESULTS.

	Season 1899.	Season 1900.
	Mackerel.	Mackerel.
1. Number of Fish purchased and marketed fresh.	211,953	291,912
2. Number of Fish purchased and marketed cured.	65,370	15,855
3. Total number of Fish purchased.	277,323	307,767
4. Number of Half-Boxes of Fish marketed fresh.	3,533	4,866
5. Number of Barrels of cured Fish marketed.	252	60
6. Number of Local Boats fishing.	12	22
7. Number of Men and Boys fishing.	61	81
8. Number of Boats from non-congested Districts.	2	Nil.
9. Number of Men and Boys from non-congested Districts, including Fishery Instructors, in the Local Boats.	21	9
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10. Amount obtained for fresh Fish marketed, after deducting freight paid to Railway Company and cost of Steamer at Blacksod.	482 15 1	1,940 7 11
11. Net amount obtained for cured Fish marketed.	524 18 1	59 8 7
12. Total amount obtained for fresh and cured Fish after deducting freight charges.	1,007 13 2*	1,999 16 6
13. Average price per Half-Box obtained for fresh Fish.	0 2 8½	0 7 11½
14. Average price per Barrel obtained for cured Mackerel.	1 16 11	0 19 9
15. Total amount paid to Fishermen for Fish purchased.	1,361 17 0*	979 18 4

\* Including amount for 7 half-boxes and 54 barrels of herrings.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ESTATES.

# APPENDIX XXVIII.

Particulars of Houses and Farms purchased for Reimbursement of Expenses and Expenses, with Statement of Reimbursement and Receipts.\*

ESTATE OR FARM.	County.	Date of Purchase.	No. of Acres.	Total-Cost Valuation.	TRANSACTIONS.					RECEIPTS.				Number of Persons Possessing.	ESTATE OR FARM.
					Price of Plot.	Advancement of Bond (Cash, &c.)	Purchase of Tenants' Interests.	Total Purchase Money.	Depreciation (value lost).	Disbursements (Cash Paid).		Receipts, (Cash, value lost, &c.)	Profit or which will be received on Sale.		
										As Cash Paid for Purchase.	Cash Received.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
French, . . . .	Essex.	11 May, 1890,	1,000	100	1,000	40	10	1,040	1,040	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	10	French.
Chase Island, . .	Essex, . .	11 May, 1890,	1,000	100	1,000	70	70	1,070	1,070	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	10	Chase Island.
Leeward, . . . .	Essex.	11 Aug, 1890	1,000	100	1,000	-	100	1,100	1,100	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	-	Leeward.
Thames, . . . .	"	11 April, 1890,	1,000	100	1,000	40	40	1,040	1,040	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	-	Thames.
Leeward, . . . .	Essex. . .	11 Feb., 1890,	100	100	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	-	Leeward.
Chase Island, . .	Essex.	11 Feb., 1890,	10	10	100	-	10	110	110	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	-	Chase Island.
Port Royal, . . .	Essex, . .	11 Mar., 1890,	1,000	100	1,000	-	100	1,100	1,100	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	-	Port Royal.

Buckhill, —	Galway,	27 April, 1900,	434	88	1,000	—	—	1,073	1,770	1,273	5,073	280	—	—	Buckhill.
Butterville, New Britain Farm, Ballinacorney	"	26 April, 1900 27th, 1900	271 127	111 45	—	—	—	252 280	1,071	—	—	420	—	—	Butterville, New Britain Farm, Ballinacorney
Ballymacnagh (Farm),	Mayo,	10 July, 1900,	277	202	5,000	—	—	1,050	4,050	4,050	5,000	1,750	—	—	Ballymacnagh
O'Reilly Farm, —	"	1 Dec., 1900,	2,012	42	147	—	—	267	279	505	275	80	—	—	O'Reilly Farm.
Knockmacnall, No. 1	"	10 Dec., 1900,	200	100	1,100	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	Knockmacnall, No. 1
Knockmacnall, No. 2.	"	15 Feb., 1900,	105	50	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	Knockmacnall, No. 2.
Elphin, —	"	10 Dec., 1900,	279	200	2,700	27	200	2,137	2,400	2,052	2,052	80	—	—	Elphin.
Dayry, —	"	10 Dec., 1900,	4,020	107	5,000	—	—	5,004	5,100	7,000	2,107	600	—	—	Dayry.
O'Donnell (Newport) Farm, Fulham,	"	22 Dec., 1900,	420	200	—	—	—	400	800	—	—	—	—	—	O'Donnell (Newport), Farm.
Fulham, —	"	14 Dec., 1900,	271	200	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	—	—	Fulham
Elton, —	Mayo & Ros- common, Mayo,	10 May, 1900,	60,274	15,502	100,000	40,000	5,000	100,000	51,504	100,000	100,770	15,070	—	—	Elton
Barnes, G. H.,	"	10 July, 1900,	150	100	5,000	—	77	2,000	94	1,200	2,200	800	—	—	Barnes, G. H.
Barnes—Good Farm,	"	1 Nov., 1900,	200	100	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	500	—	—	Barnes—Good Farm
" Barnes, —	"	1 Nov., 1900,	224	80	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	" Barnes, —
Barnes, J. A.,	Galway,	10 Feb., 1900,	440	80	1,000	—	40	1,000	800	1,000	1,000	100	—	—	Barnes, J. A.
Trillick, W. B.	Down,	1 Feb., 1900,	500	100	4,000	—	—	4,000	100	2,000	2,000	10	—	—	Trillick, W. B.
Blackall, —	Mayo,	1 Feb., 1900,	12,140	1,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	500	10,000	10,000	1,000	—	—	Blackall
Barnes—Lisnawall,	"	10 May, 1900,	200	70	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	200	—	—	Barnes—Lisnawall
" Anghra, —	"	1 May, 1900,	100	70	—	—	400	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Anghra.
" Anghra, —	"	1 May, 1900,	200	80	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Anghra.
" Kilmore, —	"	"	500	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" Kilmore.
Young—Garry, —	"	10 Nov., 1900,	5,000	100	1,000	—	—	1,000	100	1,000	1,000	100	—	—	Young—Garry.
Mayo, —	"	10 Dec., 1900,	400	200	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	100	—	—	Mayo.

\* The terms of purchase of other estates or farms, not shown in this column, have been agreed to, but the corresponding have not yet been signed.

† The expenditure in columns 7 is brought up to 31st March, 1900, but in some cases the profits have not been completed. The items of administration are not included.

‡ In 1900-1901 the Board provided the purchase price and the cash was paid. The cash was received in the French Empire and the proceeds of the sale of the estate in the United Kingdom.

§ The value of the land has not yet been sold.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

12th July, 1901.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Tenth Annual Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL

The Secretary,

Congested Districts Board for Ireland,

23, Rutland-square, Dublin.



DUBLIN CASTLE,

*12th July, 1901.*

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Tenth Annual Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL

The Secretary,

Congested Districts Board for Ireland,  
23, Rutland-square, Dublin.

M A P S

SHOWING THE

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS SCHEDULED AS CONGESTED

AND THE

UNIONS AND RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE  
COUNTIES OF

1. DONEGAL.
2. CORK AND KERRY.
3. GALWAY, LEITRIM, MAYO, ROSCOMMON, AND  
SLIGO.